

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN CATTLE-DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

A full and clear Account of the SYMPTOMS and CAUSES of the DISEASES of CATTLE, with the most approved PRESCRIPTIONS for their CURE.

The whole adapted to the Capacities, and suitable to the Circumstances of every Farmer and Countryman. On a Plan more enlarged than any Thing hitherto attempted.

By JOHN SWAINE.

Among an infinite Variety, the following DISEASES, with their CAUSES and CURE, will be found in this Work fully explained, and rendered clear and plain to every Capacity.

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|---|--|
| Of Coughs in Cows and Bullocks. | Of the Cure of the Rot in Sheep. |
| Of the Hide-bound, and Cure. | How to know a sound Sheep from one infected. |
| Of the Rot in Oxen or Cows, with the proper Remedies. | Of the Cure of Worms in Sheep. |
| A Remedy for Cows strained in Calving. | Directions for the Care of Mares after Foaling. |
| To prevent Cows from casting their Calves. | Of the Cure of Strains in Horses. |
| Of the Cure of Surfeits in Cattle. | Of the Cure of Coughs and Colds in ditto. |
| For a Swelling of the Udder | Of the Cure of the Bloody Flux in ditto. |
| Of Consumptions, or inward Wasting of Cattle. | Of the Cure of the Mouth and Throat. |
| Of the best Method of Fattening Calves. | Of the Cure of the Broken Wind. |
| Of the proper Treatment of Cattle in Summer. | Of the Cure of the confirmed Jaundice in Horses. |
| Of the Distemper or Plague among the horned Cattle. | The best Method of breeding Horses, Cows, Swine, &c. |
| Of the Disorders of Sheep. | Of choosing Cows, Oxen, and Calves. |
| How to prepare Tar for the Disorders of Sheep. | The best Method of rearing Sheep, &c. |
| Of the Cough and Colds in Sheep, and the Cure. | Of breeding Rabbits. |
| To prevent the Rot in Sheep. | Of the Management of Bees, &c. |
| To make Ewes have strong Lambs. | Directions for breeding Poultry. |
| To Cure the Bites of Flies. | Directions for the Management of a Horse on a Journey, &c. |
| To prevent the Wool from falling off in Sheep. | |

The THIRD EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT has been long a general complaint throughout this kingdom, that those who breed cattle are often reduced to great hardships, when any of the different species are afflicted with diseases, to which they are frequently subject, or when they are accidentally wounded. In such cases, the common practice is to apply to one of those persons called a cow-doctor, who possibly may live at a considerable distance; and besides the expences attending the cure, it often happens, that the person applied to has so many different farmers to wait on, that the beast may be past cure, before a remedy can be applied for the cure of the distemper or wound. Indeed the importance of preserving the lives of cattle is so great, that every farmer must be sensible of it; and therefore, every thing conducing towards so valuable a purpose, ought to receive encouragement from the public. It was with a view of assisting every farmer in curing the diseases of his own cattle that this work was undertaken; and how well it has been executed, experience will soon convince those who practise the rules laid down in it. It is certainly the duty of every farmer to make himself acquainted with the diseases peculiar to cattle; because that will save him a considerable expence, and be the means of preserving the lives of many creatures, so useful to the community. The rules here laid down are plain, easy, and simple;

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ple ; the medicines may be easily procured at a very small expence ; the operations may be performed with safety, and the benefits that will attend the directions, are such as every farmer must be sensible of. Calves, cows, bulls, and oxen, have diseases peculiar to each, both with respect to their age, labour, &c. and besides wounds to which all are liable, there are some disorders peculiar to the whole species in general. All these are here treated of in their proper order, and arranged in such a manner, that they may be turned to on every occasion, without the least difficulty. It will be found that nothing useful has been omitted ; and this little work will be equally of service to the cottager, who has only a few cows, &c. as to the farmer who has a considerable number ; utility, convenience, interest, and œconomy, all necessary for the farmer, are what the author has principally kept in view, in order to make this work as compleat as possible ; so that every person may be able to be a doctor or physician to his own cattle, without seeking assistance from those who cannot always be ready to attend, and who often charge more money for the cures they perform than can be easily paid.

PART I.

Every Farmer his own Cow Doctor, &c.

How to Feed Calves while Sucking, and to Cure them of Looseness.

A Trough filled with oats or flour should be set before a calf while it is sucking, to learn him to eat; and nature being an useful instructor, he will soon prefer such food to his mother's milk; but as calves are often subject to looseness, or what the farmers call scouring, so when that circumstance takes place, the following medicine must be given it: Take one pound of dried clay, and burn it till it is red hot all over; mix with it about two ounces of the powder of charcoal, and infuse the whole in a pint of verjuice; let it stand till it is properly dissolved, then the liquor must be poured out, strained through a cloth, and given to the calf at night, and next morning his scouring will be dried up.

Another Cure for the Scouring or Looseness in Calves.

Take one ounce of fresh butter, one ounce of treacle, a quarter of an ounce of aniseed, and the same quantity of the powder of liquorice; add to these

a handful of either common or marsh-mallows, and put the whole into a quart of milk from the cow; boil it about half an hour; let it stand till it is cool, and give the calf one-half in one morning, and the other half the morning following.

N. B. Both these remedies have been tried, and either may be used with success.

A Draught to be given to Calves at Michaelmas, to prevent Stricking.

Boil five quarts of small beer that has been cleared as much as possible from the yeast, or when that cannot be procured, take the same quantity of spring water; put into the liquor three pints of fresh malt, one handful of rue, the same quantity of celandine, rugweed, and the smaller centaury. Let the whole boil a quarter of an hour, after which let the liquor be strained off: Add to the liquor madder, aniseed, and liquorice, of each two ounces, with four ounces of the flour of brimstone; stir the whole together, and when the liquor is about milk-warm give it to the calves.

N. B. This drink will be sufficient for five calves; but if there are either more or less, it must be given them in proportion.

Directions for Spaying or Gelding of Calves.

The spring or fall, when the weather is moderate, is the best time for spaying of calves; and it is most proper to do it when they are about three or four months old. In spaying of bull calves, let the cod be slit in the middle, and the stones with the sinews pulled out as far as you can, but it must be done gently, lest the creature should be injured. When the stones are cut off, sear the ends of the sinews with a hot iron; after which the wound
must

must be anointed with fresh butter; and sewed up with a silk thread, always taking care that the needle does not penetrate any farther than into the outward part of the skin. After gelding, let the bull calves be put into an inclosure, where they cannot leap out so as to strain themselves, and let them be kept from cow calves, otherwise they will be apt to strain themselves. If the wound swell, anoint it with rosemary and hogs lard well mixed together, and they must be kept as much as possible free from cold, nor should they be suffered to drink much till three days after they have been cut.

Cow calves must be treated in the following manner: When the matrix has been taken away, let the place be anointed with common sweet oil, or oil of almonds; and then take care to replace the guts in a proper manner. When the wound has been sewed up, let it be anointed several days with sweet oil; and if any wasps or flies should plague the animal, let it be rubbed over with tar water.

A Drink proper to be given to either Oxen, Cows, or Calves, when they are ill.

Take one quart of new milk from the cow, put into it four heads of garlick, with two spoonfuls of sweet oil, and three spoonfuls of tar; let the whole stand together about six hours, and then let it be given in one dose.

N. B. Where there are many cattle ill at the same time, the quantity must be increased according to the number, and the same proportion given to each, according to the rule above-mentioned.

Of the Fever in Cows and Bullocks.

The common symptoms of the fever in cows and bullocks, are heat in the body, watering of the

eyes, and a quickness of breathing. When these symptoms are discovered, let them be blooded in the tails, and then give them the following composition: Take three pints of common water, throw into it about an ounce of salt, and then add to it either a handful of young stalks of coleworts, or the same quantity of cabbage leaves; let them be boiled together half an hour, with one ounce of fresh butter, or the same quantity of treacle; let the liquor be strained off, and given in five equal parts to each of the cattle in the morning, about one hour before they receive any fodder. Small beer will answer the same end where new milk cannot be procured, but the first proposed remedy is generally the best.

A Remedy for the Loss of Appetite in Cows and Oxen.

The symptoms of this distemper are easily discerned by those who look carefully after their cattle; for they neglect to chew their cud, and have a loathing to their provender, nor do they lick themselves as usual, and they have much redness about the eyes; when these symptoms are once discovered, no time should be lost in order to administer proper remedies, and the following will in most cases answer the designed end. Take five pints of ale wort, and put into it a handful of salt, red sage, horehound, rue, and featherfew each. Let the whole be boiled at least an hour, after which let the liquor be strained off, and when it is cool give each beast one pint in the morning, till they once more return to the use of their food. When these ingredients cannot be procured, give the beast a pint of white wine, mixed with half a pint of olive oil; after which tie his tail as close as possible up to his body, and drive him from one place to another for at least one hour; then let him rest a few minutes, and having driven him

him in the same manner again one quarter of an hour longer, he will regain his appetite and return to the use of his food.

Of the Distemper called the Tail, or the Wolf.

This distemper is discovered by a relaxation of the joints of the tail; and the symptoms may be known by putting the finger between the joints, which will feel soft, and as if dislocated from each other; when these discoveries are made, a small incision should be made with a sharp knife, and the following composition should be applied while the wound is fresh.

Take one handful of wood soot, the same quantity of salt, and four ounces of garlick. Let the whole be beaten together till they are properly mixed into one ingredient, and then let it be laid on a plaister and applied to the wound.

For the Murrain, or what is commonly called the Plague among Cattle.

Take one half pint of common tar, one handful of rue, and the same quantity of the herb angelica; add to these four ounces of common salt, with the same quantity of soap; beat them together, and when made into an electuary, give the beasts about the quantity of a small egg every morning, and rub some of it over their noses. It is more necessary to rub it over the nose, because it will often happen that the beasts will not swallow that which is put into their mouths.

For a Cow that has had a Running by a Strain.

Take of plantain, comfrey, archangel, knot-grass, and shepherds-purse, of each a handful; and

being tied up in bunches, let them be boiled in five pints of ale wort or good small beer, till the liquor smells strong of the herbs; add to it, properly boiled, a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac, finely powdered, with one ounce of aniseed; half a pound of treacle must be put to it, and when it has been strained through a sieve or a cloth, let the liquor be given in two doses to the cow two different mornings.

Of Coughs in Cows or Bullocks.

There is scarce one winter in the compass of many years, in which the horned cattle are not afflicted with this distemper; and there is no doubt but the cold, and the lying in damp grounds, are the most common causes from which they proceed. If they are attended to in the first instance when the symptoms begin to appear, the lives of many cattle might be saved, and the interests of the farmers promoted. The greatest difficulty in the cure of this distemper is, that there are as many species of it in cattle as among those of the human frame, and consequently it is equally difficult to discover remedies, and apply them in a proper manner.

The most common remedy in such cases is the following: Boil two quarts of water, and put into it one handful of hyssop; when the liquor has been strained off, mix with it one handful of wheat or barley flour, and give it to the beast to drink. One handful of hyssop boiled in two quarts of ale wort will answer the same end; but the following remedy is of all others the best: Take one quart of ale wort, and boil in it three ounces of raisins, one pint of barley meal, and the yolk of an egg; when the liquor has been strained off, and properly boiled,
let

let as much of it be given to the cow in the morning fasting as she is able to drink.

For the Flux in grown Cattle.

It is the nature of the flux or looseness to reduce all animal bodies to the state of skeletons, and there is no great difficulty in discovering the symptoms, seeing they are always known by purging. In the cure of this distemper the farmer must observe a proper regimen in the feeding his cattle, or, in other words, he must attend to the following rules. He must prevent them as much as possible from drinking any thing more than what is necessary to support life. They should likewise be restrained from their usual allowance of victuals, and the following drinks should be given them.

First, Boil one quart of strong ale, and infuse in it as much of the stones of raisins, which when beaten to a powder will amount to a quarter of an ounce. This will be sufficient for one dose, and it must be given to the beast in the morning before it has been supplied with provender.

Secondly, Boil three quarts of ale, or beer, or wort, or any sort of strong malt liquor in which there is no yeast; infuse in it one handful of the bark of oak; when they have been boiled together one hour, add to the liquor one ounce of coarse sugar, and give about one pint of it to the beast in the morning. But the best remedy and the most approved is the following:

Take four quarts of common ale wort, and put into it one handful of rue, with the same quantity of red sage and common wormwood; when the whole has been boiled half an hour, add to it four ounces of bole armoniac, with one ounce of fresh butter; when the liquor has been properly

strained off, and all the dregs taken away, let it be divided into two doses, and the one half given to the cow or bullock in the morning, and the same quantity the day following. In desperate cases, boil in two quarts of fresh ale half an ounce of bay-berries, with the same quantity of anise, and after the liquor has been properly sweetened with treacle, let it be given to the cow or bullock in small draughts of about half a pint in the morning.

*Of the proper Methods of treating the Stoppages of
Cows and Bullocks.*

As in the human body, so among animals, every sort of stoppage of the urine is supposed to arise from some gravelly substance in the bladder, and therefore it must be treated consistent with the violence of the symptoms; for it is well known that those symptoms will often differ. When the first symptoms appear, the following medicine will in most cases be attended with the most beneficial effects.

Take two quarts of old beer, and boil in it of parsley, celery, and rue, each one handful; when it has boiled so long that it smells strong of the herbs, let the liquor be strained off; and then add to it of turmeric, aniseed, coriander seed, cummin seed, and liquorice, one ounce each; let it be boiled a second time with one quarter of a pound of treacle, and the same quantity of butter, and this, by being given in two doses, will in most cases answer the end.

N. B. If to the former ingredients one quarter of an ounce of the powder of oyster shells is added, with the same quantity of the powder of crabs eyes, it will make the whole more salutary, and be attended

tended with more beneficial consequences than any that have been hitherto mentioned.

Of the Kibe in Bullocks and Cows, with the proper Manner of treating it.

When the first instance of the kibe begins to make its appearance, the best method is to cut it gently with a sharp knife, and then apply to it the following remedy.

Take two ounces of fine soap, and add to it one ounce of verdigrise; let them be beaten together and sifted from the grosser particles, after which let the plaister be spread on a cloth and applied to the wound.

Of Disorders in the Lungs of Cattle, with the proper Remedies for Cure.

This disorder in cattle is generally known by weakness in the limbs, so that the beast will scarcely be able to stand, and at the same time he appears so dejected, that he can only move with the greatest difficulty. In such cases let the following remedy be applied, as it has seldom ever failed of being attended with the utmost success.

Take one quart of fresh ale, free of yeast, and boil in it one handful of wormwood, the same quantity of liverwort, and eight ounces of garlick. When they have been boiled one hour, let the liquor be strained through a cloth, and then add to it one ounce of madder finely powdered, with about a dozen of cloves. Let it be sweetened with two ounces of reacle, and a small quantity of the liquor given to the ox or cow in the morning.

Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, and the proper Remedies.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are running in the eyes, and a large quantity of yellow wax in the ears, both of which may be easily discovered; and it generally proceeds from the cattle's eating unwholesome food. The best remedy for it is the following:

Take three pints of fresh human urine, or the same quantity of small beer, put into it one ounce of wood-foot, plantain and rue, each a handful, one ounce of hempseed, with the same quantity of garlick and cloves; when the whole have been boiled together an hour, let the liquor be strained off, and one pint of it given to a cow, or a bullock, always taking care to rub its mouth with salt, and its back with human urine.

Of the Hide-bound, and the Cure.

This is a disease which is first discovered by blisters in the feet, and when the blisters break, blood generally issues from them. In such cases, the most proper remedy is, Take one quart of milk, and boil in it a handful of marsh-mallows, an herb well known in England. When the liquor has been strained off, let it be given to the cow in the morning before she has received any food.

N. B. Small beer will answer the same end as fresh milk from the cow.

For the Cure of the Scab in Cows and Oxen.

The origin of all distempers of this nature in cattle proceeds from bad food, or scarcity of provision, by which the blood is reduced so thin and poor, that

that it cannot afford nourishment to the exterior parts of the body; so that scabs are sure to break out; and sometimes it is occasioned by the cattle drinking unwholesome water during the heat of summer. As there are several species of this distemper, so they must be each treated in a different manner; and the following rules, if properly attended to, will answer every requisite purpose.

When there is reason to believe that the beast has received injury from the use of unwholesome water, during the heat of summer, let the following medicine be given him.

Boil two quarts of human urine, and put into it one handful of tobacco-stalks; when the whole has been boiled about two hours, strain off the liquor, and when it is cold rub the parts affected with it, after which give him the following drink.

Take three quarts of wort, or new ale without yeast, and add to the liquor of rue and angelica a handful each; when they have boiled an hour, mix the liquor with two ounces of flour of sulphur, and of fresh butter three ounces, with the same quantity of treacle; and when all the ingredients are properly mixed, let the liquor be strained off, and given to the cow or bullock in two different draughts; the first in the morning fasting, and the second the morning following. Take great care in dressing the sore; and when the swelling is gone, anoint the parts affected with sweet oil and honey boiled together, and let this medicine be applied while it is milk warm.

*For the Cure of Oxen that are Galled in the Neck
by the Yoke.*

Take one pint of train oil, mixed with two ounces of white lead; grind them together till the appearance

ance of each substance is lost, after which rub the wound with the salve, and the bullock will recover soon after ; but for two or three days he must not be sent to the plough.

To cure a Cow or Bullock that is Clue-bound.

Infuse two ounces of chalk in three pints of salt water, and add to it of Castile soap, butter, and treacle, half a pound each ; let all the materials boil till they are properly dissolved, and then, having strained the liquor through a cloth, divide the whole medicine into two equal parts, and give one of them to the cow or bullock in the morning fasting, and the second part the morning following.

A Cure for the Distemper called the Gargyre.

This distemper is a swelling on one side of the eye, and generally breaks out in a boil or blotch; it is in many cases extremely dangerous, and therefore it ought to be treated with the utmost care. When the first symptoms begin to make their appearance, the farmer must take a sharp penknife, and make an incision around the wound, after which the following medicine must be applied to it.

Take one quart of fresh human urine impregnated with salt, and let it simmer about ten minutes over a slow fire ; then take it, and while it is milk warm wash the swelling with it both mornings and evenings, till a visible change begins to take place.

A Remedy for Cattle that lose their Cud.

Take a quart of fine ale, free from yeast, or the same quantity of new wort, infuse in it one handful of longwort, and the same quantity of rue ; boil the whole together till they are soft, and then add
to

to them the following ingredients. Half an ounce of common pepper, half an ounce of liquorice, half an ounce of grains, half an ounce of aniseed, a quarter of an ounce of cummin seed, one ounce of turmerick, and the same quantity of fenugreek seeds, all well beaten together; add to them one quarter of a pound of madder; and let these boil at least one half hour over the fire; while they are boiling put into the liquor a handful of salt, four new laid eggs in the shells, with twelve cloves of garlick; and when all the ingredients are properly mixed, let them be pounded together. Keep the decoction milk warm, and give it to the cow or bullock in different doses two mornings successively.

For the Strain of a Sinew in a Cow or Bullock.

Take one quart of vinegar, and boil in it of marsh-mallows and chick-weed each a handful; add to them four ounces of tallow, and when it has boiled half an hour let the liquor be strained off, and the parts affected rubbed with it before it is cold.

For Inflammations in the Lungs of Cows and Bullocks.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are the following: the beast afflicted will hold its head higher than common; it will not choose to lie down, and in general will have much difficulty in breathing.

In such cases, the first thing to be done is to bleed it in the neck, and then give it the following medicine.

Take one quart of ale wort, or small beer in which there is no yeast, boil in either of these celandine, hyssop, and longwort, one handful each, and one
ounce

ounce of elder-flowers. When the whole have been boiled together half an hour, let the liquor be strained off, and two ounces of liquorice added to it; then mix with it six ounces of fresh butter, with the same quantity of treacle, and this will be sufficient for two medicines, to be given to the cow or bullock on two successive mornings.

Of the Husk in a Bullock.

This is a disorder to which cattle are frequently subject, and therefore it is necessary that every farmer should be made acquainted with the most proper remedies. Indeed, it is not so difficult to be cured as some may be apt to imagine, for the following remedy will, in most cases, answer the end without having recourse to any thing further.

Take three quarts of ale wort, and boil in it of celandine, hyssop, and marsh-mallows, one handful each; let them boil half an hour, and then add to the whole six ounces of fresh butter, and when the liquor has been strained through a cloth, let it be given to the cow in two different doses in the morning fasting.

Of Boils or Imposthumes.

It is the duty of every farmer to take care to keep his cattle as clean from infection as possible, and yet it will frequently happen, that they will be troubled with boils, or what is commonly called imposthumes, and therefore, in all such cases, it will be necessary to attend to the practice of the following remedy.

Take three pints of new milk, and boil in it four ounces of white lily root till they are quite soft; mix the whole together in the milk, and while they are hot lay them on the parts affected; where these ingredients cannot be procured, let the farmer mix
oil

oil, tar, and tuppentine together, and with that anoint the wound.

A Remedy for Cows or Bullocks who are troubled with the Flux.

While the beast is afflicted with this disorder, do not suffer him to drink cold water, otherwise all remedies will prove ineffectual.

The most common remedy is the following :

Take three quarts of good old beer, and boil in it of elder-flowers, mallows, and hyssop, one handful each. When the beer has been boiled till the materials infused in it become soft, let the liquor be strained through a fine cloth, and then add to it, of liquorice and aniseeds, each two ounces, with six ounces of treacle, and the same quantity of fresh butter; add to them two ounces of madder in powder; and when the drink is given to the beast, keep him as warm as possible.

An Ointment for a Green Wound in Cows or Bullocks.

Cattle are so much subject to wounds, that every farmer should be provided with the proper remedies in case of any accident happening. In most cases, the juice of tobacco steeped in warm water will be sufficient for the cure of such disorders; but when that fails, then it will be necessary to make a plaister in the following manner: Take four ounces of hogs-lard, the same quantity of fresh butter, one ounce of bees-wax, the same quantity of rosin, with half an ounce of oil of turpentine, and these being properly mixed together and applied to the wound, there will be no reason to doubt but a cure will immediately take place.

For

*For the Cure of Running, or Sore Eyes, in Cows or
Bullocks.*

Take half a pint of spring water, and dissolve in it half a dram of copperas; rub the eyes of the beast with this liquid at least three times every day. This remedy will answer in common cases; but if the eyes are much inflamed, they must be washed with the juice of houseleek, and the same quantity of eye-bright water, both properly mixed together. When the beast has received a contusion, or cut in the eye, give him the following powder:

Having taken one half of the white out of a new laid egg, fill it up with salt, and wrap round it a thick cloth dipped in water; let the whole be roasted in the embers of a slow fire till it is quite hard, and then beat it to a powder, after which let it be kept close corked up, and when you use it, blow a few squillins through a quill on the parts most affected.

For Bruises in Cattle.

Take one pound of tallow, or hog's lard, and melt it in an earthen dish over a slow fire; add to it two handfuls of brook-lime; when the whole has simmered about twenty minutes over the fire, let it be taken off, and when it is milk warm rub a little of it on the parts mostly affected.

*A proper Mixture for Cows or Bullocks when they are
Cup-sprung, or Shoulder-bound.*

This is a disease to which cattle are in general at one time or other subject, and therefore every farmer should endeavour to have beside him a proper

per remedy, as in all other cases; when the first symptoms appear, take six quarts of ale wort, and add to it the following articles: Of St. John's wort, rue, box, and the smaller centaury, of each one handful; and when the liquor has boiled till it becomes strong with the smell of the herbs, let it be strained off, and a quart of water added to it; when it has stood about half an hour, mix with it five ounces of the flour of sulphur, three handfuls of cow spice, and one spoonful of the powder of oyster shells; this will serve for six doses, and it should be given to the beast in the morning at least one hour before he eats any victuals.

*A Remedy for the Falling down of the Palate in
Bullocks.*

This distemper proves most fatal to those bullocks who being worked hard in the plough, are not regularly supplied with water, and often kept without food until their natural strength is almost exhausted, so that they lose all appetite for eating, and without a proper remedy are rendered unfit for service. To remedy this disorder you must have the beast cast upon his back, and confined down in such a manner that he shall not be able to stir till you have thrust up the palate with your hand; after which you must bleed him in the palate, and rub honey over the wound; but if a few grains of salt are mixed with the honey it will be much better. Let him then be turned out to grass, for that will be of much more service to him than keeping him at home on dry food.

For

For the Bite of a Mad Dog, or any other Poisonous Animal.

To cure cattle of the injuries which they receive from venomous animals is of the utmost importance to every farmer, because it generally takes place once every year.

As most of these diseases are accidental, and often take place when they are not so much as suspected, therefore it will be necessary that every farmer should prepare the following medicine, and keep it always beside him.

Infuse in one pint of olive oil four handfuls of plantain leaves, and let them steep ten days ; then let them be boiled in the oil till the herbs begin to dissolve ; strain the liquor through a cloth into an earthen vessel, and when it is cold anoint the wound with as much of it as will stick to your finger at three dippings.

For the Cure of Cattle who have been wounded by Thorns sticking in their Feet.

The best remedy for this disorder is, to pick up a handful of common black snails, and beat them together with four ounces of black soap ; when they are properly mixed, make a salve of them and apply it to the part affected.

For a Bullock or a Cow who has had a Bone Broken, or Disjointed.

First let the bone be properly set, and then make up the following composition :

Take

Take four ounces of tallow, and the same quantity of Burgundy pitch, and add to them one quarter of a pint of linseed oil; when they are properly mixed together, make them into a salve, and apply it to the part affected.

Of the Rot in Oxen or Cows, with the proper Remedies.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are want of appetite, a constant purging, and the beast falls away in its flesh. To remedy this disorder make up the following composition: Boil in three quarts of human urine, of bay berries, myrrh, ivy leaves, and the leaves of elder, of each a handful; when they have been boiled together about half an hour, add to them an handful of common salt, and give the beast one pint of it every morning till he is perfectly recovered.

To promote the Breeding of Milk in Cows.

Take two quarts of whey, with the same quantity of small beer and milk, and add to them of aniseed, and corianderseed, one ounce each; let the liquor be strained through a cloth, and when an ounce of sugar-candy has been added to it, let one quart be given to the cow in the morning, and this will not only increase the quantity of her milk, but also make it flow from her with the greatest freedom.

A proper Purge for a Cow or Bullock that is Costive.

Mix with three ounces of Castile soap the same quantity of tar, honey, and butter; when these have
been

been well beaten together, so as to be properly mixed, let the mixture be made up into small balls about the size of a pigeon's egg, and two of these balls must be given to the beast in the morning before he receives any food.

For Swollen Cods in a Bull.

Take two handfuls of the bark of black-berry bushes, with one handful of the young shoots of elder; boil them in two quarts of good old beer till one half of the liquor is consumed; when it is cold let it be strained off, and in the evening bathe the parts with it.

N. B. In bathing the parts a cloth should be warmed before the fire, and dipped into the liquor while it is something more than milk warm.

To Cure a Cow that cannot Glean.

Boil in three pints of ale a large handful of pennyroyal; and when the liquor has been strained off, add to it one pound of treacle; when the liquor has continued on the fire till it boils, add to it half an ounce of the flour of brimstone, and give a small matter of it to the cow in a horn every morning till her disorder is removed.

For the Cure of a Cow that pisses Blood.

Take three quarts of spring water and boil in it one handful of the bark of oak; let it remain on the fire till it is dissolved, and then add to it one handful of nettles; let the liquor be strained off, and one handful of salt infused in it, with one ounce of
alum;

alum ; one pint of this must be given to the beast every morning till the disorder is removed, which will generally happen within the compass of two or three days.

For the Blain in a Cow or a Bullock.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are the following : In the first instance the beasts foam at the mouth, their tongues hang out, and they appear as if they were in a state of madness. In such cases the first thing to be done, is to prick the cow or bullock in the nose with a sharp pointed instrument, and then to bleed him in the neck ; this will serve to preserve its life in the first instance ; but as it has only been considered as a temporary remedy, the following medicine must be applied as soon as possible after the beast has been blooded.

Put one handful of salt into a pint of clear water, and then thrust an egg down its throat.

For the Blanch, or Raw Water in Cows.

Heat an iron poker in the fire till it is red, and then dip it into two quarts of fresh milk from the cow ; let the milk cool, and give it in one pint at a time in the morning fasting.

A Remedy for Cows that Strain in Calving.

Take four ounces of lintseed, and boil it in two quarts of new milk ; when these are properly mixed, let it be applied to the parts affected.

A Re-

A Remedy for Cows who have received Injury by drinking Cold Water.

Put a thick cloth under her body, and fasten a rope to it, and draw it tight round her; and having raised her up above the surface of the ground, then let the haunch of the beast be so anointed that there may be a passage from the bladder. When this is done the cow must be put into warm bedding of fresh straw, and must be properly attended for two or three days; and when her disorder begins to decrease, she may be turned out to range at large in the fields, for natural food is always the best.

Rules to Preserve Cattle from the most common Disorders to which they are often subject.

Their victuals must be given them in proper time, and in the most regular manner, and great care must be taken that nothing of an infectious or noxious quality is mixed with it. Hogs, ducks, and, in short, all sorts of poultry should be kept as far from them as possible, for the dung of those creatures is at all times very offensive; and if any parts of it are scattered in their provender, it will in the course of two or three days make them very sick; rub them down with fresh straw at least once in two days, for that serves to keep their bodies open by promoting perspiration; let them be blooded twice in the year, nearly in spring and autumn; and this practice will be necessary, although there appears no reason for it, for it is to be used as a preventive instead of a cure. After they have been blooded, the most proper drink to be given them will be water, milk

milk warm, in which must be infused a couple of heads of garlick; and they must have it thrice a day for three days together. To know whether the beast is sick or in health, visit him early in the morning, and observe carefully his nose; if pearly drops like dew fall from it, then he is well; but if it is hard and dry, you must continue giving him the drink till he is perfectly recovered.

To make a Cow take the Bull.

Boil one quart of new milk, and put into it half an ounce of hemp seed, one dram of saffron, and a quarter of an ounce of cardamum seed; let the whole be properly mixed and strained through a cloth; after which, you must add to it one quarter of a pint of the juice of mint, and when she has drank it, drive her gently about the yard till she is heated, and then she will be prompted to receive the bull.

To prevent Cows from casting their Calves.

This is what should be attended to by every farmer; and the following rules, if properly attended to, will answer the designed end. When you have reason to believe that she is four or five months gone with calf, drive her gently among rushes about a quarter of an hour, till she seems desirous to lie down; let her lie as long as she pleases, and when she rises take one handful of the rushes upon which she lay, wash them clean; add to them one handful of the tops of nettles, and let them be steeped in vinegar; boil the whole materials together, and when the liquor has been strained off, add to it one pint of white wine, with half an ounce of oil of lavender, and sweeten it with a little sugar candy;

let this be given her in one draught, and unless some accident happens to her, there will be no reason to fear that she will cast her calf.

To prevent Barrenness in Cows.

Take one handful of sea-holly, and the same quantity of polypodium of oak; boil them in the water in which parsneps have been boiled, and give the liquor to the beast to drink; when she has drank plentifully of this, give her a decoction of nettle-tops made up in the following manner: Let them be boiled in clear water at least an hour; after which, add to them a handful of ashen leaves, which in most parts of the country can be easily procured. Let her flanks be washed with the liquor while it is rather more than milk warm; this should be done in the evening, and in the morning give her a ball, a little bigger than a common nut, made of butter mixed with garlic. This must be repeated for two or three mornings, and then she must be turned into a good pasture where there is a bull, and she will generate, unless she is past age.

To prevent Cattle from shedding their Hair.

Take two or three handfuls of the roots of fern, and the same quantity of ground-ivy, one handful of juniper berries; and when they have been all well bruised together, let them be boiled in spring water, and when the liquor is about milk warm, let it be rubbed over the beast with a coarse woollen cloth.

*For Infection by eating Grass where Poisonous Insects
have been.*

The more rich the ground is, the more will it be infested with poisonous insects; and this will often create diseases among the cattle, and unless properly attended to, will cost them their lives. In such cases, the best remedy is the following: And as it can be procured at a small expence, consequently every farmer should have it ready beside him.

Take one quarter of a pint of olive oil, and two ounces of mithridate, put these into one pint of very sharp white wine vinegar, and hold it over the fire till most of the particles are dissolved; let the liquor be strained off, and while milk warm given to the beast; after which he must be driven about till he is tired, which will bring on a purging, and in consequence thereof, all the noxious matter will be evacuated.

To cure a swollen Neck in a Cow or Bullock.

This is a disorder which will frequently happen among cattle, and therefore it is necessary that the farmer should be provided with useful remedies. Take one ounce of fresh butter, and the same quantity of hogs lard, bees-wax, and honey; mix the whole together, and hold it over a gentle slow fire until all the particles are dissolved; let it then be made up into an ointment, and rubbed upon the neck of the beast, and in most cases this will work a perfect cure.

To prevent Rottenness in Cattle.

The principal cause of this disorder is poverty in feeding the cattle; and the first symptoms are purging, and a strong offensive smell from their breaths. The most approved remedy is, to take of elder leaves, black-berries, rue, and featherfew, one handful each; let them be dried till they can be reduced to a powder, and then mix an ounce of the ingredients in one quart of human urine; boil the urine with the other ingredients over a slow fire till the whole is dissolved, and give the beast half a pint at a time. This medicine is most commonly attended with the utmost success; and from experience it has been found, that three half pints of it given to the beast on so many different days, will in a great measure accomplish the cure.

For the Winter Fever in Cows and Bullocks.

This is a disorder to which cattle in general are subject, especially in winter, and it arises from the following causes; namely, lying too much in cold, damp grounds; eating unwholesome grass, or feeding upon any thing not of a nourishing nature.

The usual symptoms are, heaviness, tremblings, and frequent foaming at the mouth; when any of these symptoms begin to appear, let the beast be blooded as soon as possible, and when the wound is bound up, give it the following medicine: Take one ounce of plantain leaves, half an ounce of lupins, and one ounce and a half of diascordium; dry these till they can be ground to powder, after which let them be infused in a quart of hot ale, and when mixed with pepper, given to the beast in the morning.

For

For the Cure of the Mange.

Take two quarts of human urine, mix it with half a pint of tar water, and boil the whole together with two heads of fresh garlick; let this be rubbed on the parts affected, and in most cases it will answer the desired end. If, as it often happens, the disorder has increased to such a height, that it requires something more than common to eradicate it, then it will be necessary to take a little brimstone, and mix with it a handful of slaked lime; let the whole be infused in a quart of white wine vinegar, with one ounce of the powder of almonds; and then let it be given to the beast while it is about milk warm. This medicine should always be kept in the possession of every farmer, for there are many diseases that will require it, and in some cases it will be extremely useful in the cure of a mad dog.

For the Worm in the Tail.

This is a disorder very peculiar to cattle in general, and it is first discovered by the hair falling off from the tail, and where the hair falls off, there the worm lodges; upon examination it will appear that the joint seems as if it had been eaten asunder. To remedy this disorder, slit the skin of the under side of the decayed joint, and take about eight ounces of blood from the vein; when this has been done, mix about a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, with two ounces of salt, and one head of garlick, and when they have been made into a poultice, let it be applied to the parts affected.

For Swellings in the Body.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are blisters in the mouth, and blotches breaking out above the teeth; to remedy this disorder, the blisters must be broke, and the beast must be blooded under the tail; this being done, take one handful of sea coal soil, the juice of a lemon, with one ounce of bole-armoniac, mix them together, with the powder of an egg-shell, and give it to the beast in one dose.

N. B. The juice of an onion will answer the same purpose as that of an orange.

For the Sting of a Venomous Insect.

Cows and oxen are frequently subject to be stung by venomous insects, and therefore it is the duty of every farmer to be on his guard against every accident of that nature. Take one ounce of scorpion, and one handful of bruised plantain leaves; infuse them in half a pint of vinegar, and when the liquor has been strained off let it cool, and then mix with it the white of an egg beaten small, with a few grains of dragon's blood; and when the whole has been beaten together, let it be made into a poultice, and applied to the part affected.

For the Cholick, or violent Pains in the Belly.

This disorder is known by the shrinking or dragging up of the belly; an uneasiness in standing, and running of water at the eyes. As this disorder will frequently happen, it will be necessary for the farmer to be prepared for it, and that will be best done
by

by applying the following remedy: Take of may-weed and elder leaves, a handful each, one ounce of pepper, and the same quantity of liquorice, half an ounce of cummin, and the same quantity of aniseed; add to them two ounces of madder, and boil the whole in one gallon of fresh ale; let the liquor be strained off, and give it to the beast as hot as it can drink it.

For Swellings in the Guts.

Take one handful of oxens dung, and steep it twelve hours in vinegar; after which let the liquor be strained off, and bathe the parts with it in the morning. This must be done three times in the day; and sweet cream will answer the same end without any mixture of vinegar.

Of the Overgrowing of the Lungs.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are feebleness of breathing, and a hanging out of the tongue. To remedy it, take one ounce of sugar candy, and mix it with one handful of the skim of a tan fat; add to it two ounces of tar, and three ounces of olive oil; let them be mixed with one quart of fresh milk, and given to the beast while it is warm.

To cure the Blain in Cows and Oxen.

This disorder is first known by a swelling about the eyes, and blisters arising under the tongue.

The most proper remedy in common disorders of this nature is, to make up the following medicine.

C 4

Take

Take of camomile, marsh-mallows, groundsel and bay leaves, one handful each; boil these in one gallon of spring or running water, and when it has stood till it is about milk warm, let one handful of salt be put into it; and then let it be given to the beast in the morning before he has tasted any food.

For the Quinzy in Cows or Bullocks.

Take six roots of garlick, one handful of bay salt, one ounce of orpiment, and add to the whole two new laid eggs; let the whole be beaten together, till all the particles are dissolved; and then, when strained off, add to them one ounce of Venice treacle, and give one pint of it at a time to the beast hot in the morning.

For the Worms in Cows or Bullocks.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are faintness, and a loss of appetite: and when they are discovered it will be necessary to apply the following remedy: Take of wormwood, favin, and southernwood, of each a handful, and boil these with an ounce of ginger in three pints of clear spring water; let the liquor be strained off, and when cool, add to it half a pint of strong gin, and give the beast one half pint at a time; always taking care that he is provided with proper nourishment, and that his stall is kept clean, otherwise the medicine will be of no effect, nor indeed will any others, unless the rules laid down are properly attended to.

To cure the Turning, or what is frequently called the Sturdy.

Cattle are often subject to this distemper in summer, and as it proceeds from the brain, so the most common symptoms are a giddiness in the head, by which the beast is hardly able to stand, and the eyes roll in a wild manner, so as to indicate the appearance of madness. When this disorder takes place, there is a small bag like a bladder, filled with saltish water, between the brain and the skin, and in order to get that extracted, let the beast be properly confined, and an incision made in his forehead, so as not to injure the brain; the skin being gently laid open, let the bag be taken out; then let the skin be sewed up with a fine silk thread; let the part affected be anointed with oil of camomile, and then lay over it a plaister composed of bees wax, oil of turpentine, and rosin; this plaister must be bound with a woollen cloth in order to keep out the cold, lest the beast should receive any injury, and for want of that precaution much loss has at different times happened to farmers, which by a little care might have been prevented.

For Putrefactions in the Lungs.

The most common symptoms of this distemper, which often proves fatal to cows and oxen, is a paleness in the eyes, the tongue appears tumid and white, and there is a great difficulty in breathing. Take one quart of good Malaga wine, and mix with it one ounce of Brazil wood, rasped small, of oil of turpentine, and juice of liquorice, the same quantity each; boil these in the wine over a slow fire till the

whole of the liquor is reduced to a pint; when it is cool let the liquor be strained off, and one half of it given to the beast in the morning, and the other half in the evening. But as it may be necessary to repeat the use of this medicine, six or eight, and even ten days, so it may be enlarged in proportion, always taking care that the above quantity be made use of for two doses.

For swollen Feet.

This disorder is occasioned by walking much over stony or deep clayey ground, in both of which the feet may be so much injured as to swell considerably. The most proper remedy is the following: Boil in one pint of white wine, of hogs lard and honey, each two ounces, and when the whole has become as thick as a common ointment, let it be spread upon a cloth, and when about milk warm, let it be laid on the part affected.

An excellent Remedy for Haltling.

This disorder is chiefly occasioned by too much of the blood falling down into the heels, which creates an inordinate heat in the hoof, and much incommodes the beast in walking. To remedy it, let the skin of the leg be rubbed extremely hard, and then make a small incision with the sharp point of a knife between the cloven parts of the hoof; cleanse the part where you make the incision with a piece of fine linen cloth, dipped in salt and water, and then anoint it with hogs lard, goat or mutton suet; either of which will answer the end, and then bind it up, but you must not suffer the beast to walk into dirty roads until it is perfectly recovered.

For

For the Cramp.

Cattle are subject to this disorder from various causes, such as wind in the stomach, and a crushing of the joints too much against each other. Action, however, is the best remedy that can be prescribed, because that keeps the body in motion, and relaxes the parts which were contracted before. It will be therefore necessary to put into one quart of spike oil, one handful of salt, and when the thighs and legs have been rubbed with this mixture, let the beast be driven up and down from one place to another for a quarter of an hour.

For the Kibes.

When the kibes make their first appearance, let them be pared close, and let them bleed freely about ten minutes; then take the yolk of an egg, and bruise it with one ounce of verdigrise; when those are properly mixed, let them be laid on a piece of cloth, and applied to the part affected.

N. B. The beast must be kept either in the stall, or in an inclosure till the wound is cured, otherwise the plaister will be in danger of being torn off.

A Remedy for Cows when Gored.

All sorts of horned cattle are in danger of being gored, and therefore it is necessary that the farmer should be properly provided for such accidents. To cure goring, take one quart of the grounds of ale or beer, and mix with it one ounce of turpentine, and one handful of wood ashes; boil the whole

together till they can be spread out as a plaister, and then lay it on a clean linen cloth, and apply it to the wound.

To prevent the most common Sickneses in Cattle.

To prevent distempers among cattle should always be part of the farmer's study, for if they are prevented there will be no necessity for a cure; it will therefore be part of the farmer's duty, especially during the spring and fall, to give his cows and bullocks the following medicine.

Take one quart of strong ale, and infuse in it two ounces of the drops of olive oil, one ounce of honey, with a small handful of bay leaves; let them be boiled, and when the liquor has been strained off, give it to the beast in the morning fasting; on the morning afterwards take a small long candle, and thrust it up the fundament as far as you can; leave it sticking there, and the beast will soon be purged from all those impurities which generally bring on sickness among cattle.

N. B. This remedy has been often tried, and seldom ever failed of being attended with the desired success.

However, if it should fail, then give the beast the following purge; take of the shavings of hartshorn, and common cinnamon, one ounce each, two ounces of common salt, three leaves of senna, and the same quantity of hellebore; boil these in two quarts of clear running water; when the liquor has been strained off, add to it two ounces of sugar candy, and give the beast one pint of the liquor in the morning fasting.

N. B. This should be given to the cattle in the beginning of the spring, before they are turned out to grass.

To

To stop Bleeding in Cattle where a Vein bursts.

Cattle in general are subject to bleeding, but more particularly cows, calves, and oxen, and therefore every proper remedy which can be pointed out ought to be attended to; and as every disorder of this nature is accidental, therefore the remedies should be always ready.

Take one pint of spike oil, and dip in it a handful of the wool of hares, or rabbits; sprinkle upon it a little of the powder of frankincense, and bind it upon the wound. Where these things cannot be procured, the following will answer the same end: Take half a pint of the juice of nettles, and mix with it two ounces of the ashes of vine twigs, and apply them to the parts affected; then take four ounces of hogs lard, with the same quantity of bees wax, honey, turpentine, and wheat flour; let these be held over a slow fire till they are so mixed together, that they can be made into a plaister, and when it has been spread over a cloth, let it be laid upon the wound, and the bleeding will cease within a few minutes afterwards. N. B. This is one of the most simple remedies that can be made use of, and therefore as it can easily be procured, every farmer should take the utmost care to have it ready beside him.

For the Cure of Green Wounds.

Take of bees wax, tar, hogs lard, and turpentine one ounce each, melt these over a slow fire, then add to them one ounce of verdigrise, and two spoonfuls of the oil of water-lilies; let these be made up into a salve, or ointment, and spread upon

upon a piece of thin leather; after which let it be applied to the wound.

N. B. In some cases it will be necessary to repeat it a second time, but the above will generally be sufficient to answer the end proposed.

To take off Warts from Cattle.

Warts are spongy excrescences which generally proceed from corruption of the blood, and often continue growing on the beast, from one to four years. To cure this disease, the following is a remedy which in most cases has proved effectual. Take three or four horses hairs, and tie them as hard as you possibly can about the wart; then anoint the wart with oil of spike once in the morning, and in eight or ten days they will be wholly removed. If the warts are so low and flat that you cannot get a hair to come around them, then you must confine the beast, and sear the warts with a hot iron; after which anoint the wound with a mixture of camomile and honey.

For the Cure of the Head-ach in Cattle.

This is a disorder to which cattle are frequently subject, and it generally arises from foulness in the stomach, which prevents a proper digestion of the necessary food. When the symptoms are first discovered, it will be necessary to make use of the following remedy, which has seldom failed.

Boil in a pint of wine one root of garlic, and when the liquor has been strained off, let it be put into a syringe and squirted into the ears and nostrils of the beast; then burn a little savin, and storax, and fume his nose with the smoke; in order to cherish

cherish him, it will be necessary to give him the following drink: Take one handful of rosemary, with the same quantity of mint, and boil them in one quart of fresh ale; when the liquor has been strained off, give it to the beast in the morning fasting, and force into his mouth one root of garlic boiled in half a pint of white wine.

For Swollen Eyes.

To remedy this disorder in cows or bullocks, make up the following composition. Take four ounces of fine wheat flour, two ounces of honey, and one ounce of the juice of celandine; mix therewith a little vinegar or verjuice, and the white of an egg; when you have made a plaister of them, let the eyes be rubbed with it, and then bleed the beast in the temple vein.

For the Cure of the Ague in Cattle.

This disorder is first discovered by the beast's appearing melancholy and weary, with shiverings all over the body.

To cure it the following remedy will in most cases prove effectual. Take one pint of lintseed oil, one pickled herring, one handful of rue, and three burdock roots; bruise these together, and boil them in two gallons of vinegar; let the liquor be strained off, and it must stand to settle till it is cool; then bleed the beast in the tail and the neck, after which warm the liquor, and give him one pint of it in the morning fasting, give him a second pint the next day; and if the ague shall continue, make up the same medicine a third time, and mix with

with it one pint of mustard, which, except in the most inveterate cases, will bring about an immediate cure.

Of Disorders in the Eyes of Cattle; such as the Web, Pin, or Haw.

Let the beast be blooded in the temple veins, next the part affected; then open an egg, and having taken out the white, fill it up with common salt, and then roast it in the embers of a slow fire; when the egg has remained in the embers till it is brown, let it be taken out and beaten small, after which it must be dissolved in a quarter of a pint of eye-bright water, to which must be added the same quantity of the juice of houseleek. These materials being properly mixed together, dip a feather into the liquid, and rub it over the eyelids of the beast.

N. B. This must be repeated several times, and it is most proper to do it in the morning.

For Watering of the Eyes.

This disorder is mostly peculiar to the cattle who feed in marshy lands, but it sometimes takes place in other parts of the country, and frequently where the lands are dry.

To remedy this disorder, take one pint of white wine, and boil in it two drachms of saffron, one ounce of frankincense, and the same quantity of myrrh; when the liquor has been strained off, let a spoonful of it be held to the nostrils of the beast while it is hot, and it will soon after recover.

To recover a clear Sight in cloudy Eyes.

Burn the bone of a sheep or bullock till it can be reduced to powder, mix with it one ounce of fine white sugar candy, and the same quantity of burnt alum; let the whole powder be properly sifted and mixed together, and then let it be blown through a quill into the eyes of the beast.

For Shails, or Nails in the Eyes.

Infuse in a quart of the juice of baum or mint, one ounce of fresh honey, with the same quantity of common salt; let them be properly mixed together, and then add to them one pint of eye-bright water; let the beast's eyes be washed with it two or three times, and then there will be little doubt of his recovery.

For the Cure of the Brawns.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are violent pains in the reins, which enfeeble the beast and prevent it from walking in its usual manner; let him first be blooded in the tail or flank, and then make up the following composition.

Take one handful of rue, two ounces of sugar candy, two roots of garlic, with the juice of four lemons, and put all these into one quart of fresh ale, and boil it over a slow fire till it is reduced to a pint; then add to it two ounces of bees wax, and make it up into a plaister, to be laid to the part affected.

*For the Cure of a Beast who has been injured by the
Bite of a Horse Leech, or venomous Grub Worms.*

Boil in one pint of new milk one handful of the tops of rue, one ounce of olive oil, two ounces of dried figs; add to them one pint of white wine, with the same quantity of vinegar; let the liquor be strained off, and while warm rub it over the parts affected.

For the Cure of Surfeits.

A glyster must first be given to the beast composed of liverwort, turmeric, gromwell, and mallows, boiled in clear water, to which must be added a quarter of a pound of coarse brown sugar; then give him a drink composed of new milk, with two ounces of figs boiled in it, and half a pint of vinegar.

For the Liver Sickness.

This distemper is occasioned by unwholesome food, which produces bad digestion, and corrupts the blood, and if not taken care of in time generally proves fatal.

To remedy this disorder, take one quart of white wine, and boil in it one handful of figs, one ounce of juniper berries, and the same quantity of bole armoniac; when these have been boiled about a quarter of an hour, strain the liquor off, and give it in two different draughts to the beast, one in the morning fasting, and the other in the morning following, always taking care to let it be as hot as the beast can drink it.

For

For Fastening the Hoofs of Bullocks.

If there is no appearance of the hoof being loose, yet it will often happen that it is so, and it will be known by its sounding hollow; to fasten it properly, so as to prevent lameness in the beast, take three ounces of oil of turpentine, two ounces of nuts oil, and the same quantity of the oil of bays; melt these together over a slow fire, and having spread it like a plaister upon a strong coarse linen cloth, bind it round the hoof as hot as the beast can bear it.

N. B. This must be repeated three times, and great care must be taken to prevent the beast from going into the wet.

For Bruises within the Hoof.

This is a disorder to which cattle are in all places subject, and therefore it is necessary that the farmer should be always provided for it, especially as it is very painful to the beast. Take two handfuls of parsley, with four ounces of fresh butter, mixed with two handfuls of cows dung; make this up into a poultice, and lay it upon the hoof after the inner part has been blooded.

A Medicine to prevent inward Sickness in Cattle.

There are many sorts of sickness inwardly to which cattle are subject, and therefore it is absolutely necessary, that every farmer who would promote his own interest, should keep beside him the following preservative, especially as it will cost but little, and may be easily prepared.

Take

Take three quarts of fresh ale, and boil in it aniseeds, cumminseeds, and bay berries, each one ounce. Add to it one handful of madder, and when they are all properly mixed, and boiled about ten minutes, let the liquor be strained off, and given at three different times to the beast in the morning.

For the Swelling of the Udders in Cows.

Cows are so frequently subject to this disorder, that too much care cannot be used to remove it, especially when we consider the value of the milk of those useful creatures; for certainly no person would chuse to use the milk of a cow who had a distemper upon her.

Boil in one quart of stale beer one handful of ivy leaves, when they are nearly dissolved let the liquor be strained off, and while it is about milk warm rub the udder with it. Then take one handful of camomile flowers, and boil it in clear water which must be put into an earthen pot and held under the nose, that the cow may receive the steam.

For the Hoofs when too much worn.

This disorder in cattle is occasioned by their walking too much on hard, stoney ground, and there being many parts of England where the ground is stoney, so it will be necessary for the farmer to use the following remedy.

The feet of the beast must be washed with human urine very warm, and the beast must be made to stand over the embers of a kindling fire made of green twigs, after that anoint the horns with tar, mixed

mixed with common oil or hogs lard; pick the dirt out of the hoof, and rub the cleft with tow dipped in tar and hogs lard.

For Swellings about the Jaws and Ears.

This distemper is occasioned by unwholesome food, and if not properly attended to will end in the murrain or pestilence.

Take one ounce of baum, and mix with it one handful of ragwort: let this be forced into the beast's mouth, and then let him be blooded at the nose and under the tongue. For a drink give him the following composition.

Take one quart of the grounds of fresh ale, and boil in it of tansy, rue, thyme, longwort, and hyssop, of each one handful; let the liquor be strained off and put into an earthen vessel, after which it must be mixed with one ounce of pepper, and given at three different times to the beast, as warm as he is able to drink it.

For Consumptions or Inward Wastings in Cattle.

Cattle as well as the human species are subject to consumptions, and the most common symptoms of it are the following. The beast has a husking cough, at which time it generally thrusts out its tongue, and if it is not attended to in time, the lungs will become so much decayed, that there will be little probability of ever bringing about a cure. To remedy this disorder, bruise in a mortar, of garlick one head, of mace, aniseed, cloves, and pepper one ounce each, boil the whole in one quart of Malaga wine, and give it in two different doses to the beast in the morning.

N. B. It

N. B. It will sometimes be necessary to repeat it a second time, and on such occasions the same quantity must be made and given in the same manner.

To cure Distempers got by unwholesome Water.

Every farmer must know that cattle will drink of the first water that is presented to them, or happens to come in their way; if it happens to be unwholesome, the corruptive part will settle on the lungs, and create sickness in the beast. This happens most commonly in winter, and therefore during that season, it will be necessary to give the beast the following drink.

Boil in as much clear water as the beast will drink, two or three pints of bran, in proportion to the quantity of water, always allowing one quarter of a peck to one gallon of water; let it boil about an hour, and set it before the beast in the morning fasting. In general this will prevent them from drinking unwholesome water, but when it happens that there is reason to believe that the cattle have been injured, then the following composition must be made up and given to them.

Boil in three pints of fresh ale, of sage, rue, and horehound one handful each; let the liquor be strained off and given to the beast warm in the morning, taking care that he drink nothing besides till towards the evening.

To preserve the Lungs of Cattle.

This is necessary to be attended to by every farmer, because if the lungs are once corrupted, the life of the beast will be in great danger. Take one quart of good Malaga wine, and boil in it over a
slow

flow fire, of liquorice powder, honey, and aniseed, two ounces each; when it has boiled one half hour, let the liquor be strained off and given to the beast warm in the morning. When this remedy does not prove effectual, then take one gallon of fresh ale, and boil in it one handful of wheat flour, half an ounce of poppey seed, two new laid eggs, and a handful of mugwort; let the liquor be strained off, and half a pint of it given to the beast morning and evening till he is well.

The most proper Method of treating Calves when young.

While the cow is licking the calf, strew over it one handful of salt mixed with crumbs of bread, which will excite the cow to lick it the more, and consequently all the impurities will be easily and speedily removed. This helps likewise to strengthen the calf, it being too tender at that time to be touched; and to give it an appetite it should be made to swallow the yolk of a raw egg.

To regulate the Nursing of Calves.

The young calf should be left with the cow at least one week, because that will give her an opportunity of keeping it warm, and it should be suffered to suck as often as it chuses. When one week has expired, the creature will begin to gather strength, and then it must be tied up in a separate pen, and only suffered to suck when the keeper thinks proper; for were it to be allowed to suck as often as it pleased, then the strength of the cow would be totally exhausted. It will be sufficient that it is permitted to suck three times a day, namely, in the morning,

morning, at noon, and in the evening; and when it is about a month old, then let the cow be sent to grafs along with the rest of the cattle, but keep the calf tied up at home, and suffer it to suck only in the mornings and evenings.

To make Calves suck.

It often happens that calves will not readily take the teat, nor will it suck unless the teat has been held a considerable time in its mouth. This aversion to taking its natural food arises from the pimples growing under the tongue, and they must be carefully cut off with a pair of scissars, and the wound washed with salt dissolved in vinegar, to which must be added one ounce of hogs lard.

Of the proper Means necessary to be used with Oxen when they return from the Plough.

Oxen are of such value to farmers in general, that nothing should be wanting to keep them in a proper state of health. When the ox returns from the plough let his legs and feet be washed, and his whole body rubbed over with clean straw; and this should be repeated every day, otherwise it will never be attended with any beneficial consequences.

The best Method for Fattening Calves.

Four or five weeks will be sufficient to fatten calves, and during that time it will be necessary to give it every day one dozen of the yolks of eggs raw, mixed with a handful of crumbs of bread boiled in new milk; these ingredients should be mixed together by beating the yolks of the eggs small, and setting them with the crumbs of bread before the calf.

Of

Of the proper Treatment of Cattle in Summer, in order to prevent the Diseases to which they are subject.

If the season is hot, always during the heat of the day they should be driven to the most cool shades, and in the night they should be left in the open air, for this will serve to keep them in a proper temperament between every extreme. It will be likewise necessary to give them the following medicine during the summer, especially while the weather is hot.

Take one pint of fresh ale, boil in it one handful of rue, and one head of garlick; let the liquor be strained off, and mix with it a raw egg beaten in the shell. Let great care be taken that the water they drink be as fresh and clear as possible, otherwise they will be apt to contract fresh distempers. The keeper need not be afraid of their eating too much, for whenever they are satisfied they lie down and chew the cud.

To prevent Indigestion in Oxen.

Indigestion is a disorder to which oxen are frequently subject, and therefore it is proper that the farmer should be at all times prepared for healing his cattle in a proper manner. If this is neglected, cholics are sure to succeed, and the life of the beast will be often in great danger.

The most common signs of indigestion in oxen are the following: The creature neglects to lick himself as usual, and he is frequently seen to belch; a noise is heard in his belly, and he seldom chews the cud. When these symptoms begin to appear, warm two gallons of water and pour it down his throat. Let this be done in the morning, after which you must give him thirty leaves of balewort

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boiled

boiled in water and soaked in vinegar, and not suffer him to eat any food during the remainder of the day.

Of the proper Methods of treating Cows while Pregnant, or with Calf.

To treat cows properly while with calf, is a duty at all times incumbent upon the farmer, because his interest depends upon it.

The keeper must not suffer them to leap over hedges, ditches, &c. nor must they be much milked, for it should be left for the nourishment of the calf. She should be put to feed in the richest pastures, which should not be too moist, otherwise it will be apt to bring on a flux, and render the beast so weak that she will not be able to give proper nourishment to her calf.

Of the proper Treatment of Cows when they have calved.

When the cow seems to have approached to her full pregnancy, she should be put into a separate stall with good fresh litter under her, and she must be kept warm. When she has brought forth, she must be fed ten or twelve days with corn, oatmeal, or ground beans mixed with water, in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. The keeper should likewise give her good grass mixed with bur-net or lucerne, and when she begins to recover, let her be turned upon her ordinary food; but if the calf sucks she should not be milked during the first two months, for that would prevent the calf from receiving proper nourishment, nor indeed is the milk till that time proper to be used.

Of

Of the Disease called Hoving in Cattle.

This is a disorder in the lungs, for the most part occasioned by eating too much wet grass, and for want of proper remedies is often attended with the most fatal consequences. In such cases a glister must be given the beast, for that will be of service in cleansing the guts, by extracting from them every sort of impurity. A glass of good brandy, amounting to one quarter of a pint, mixed with ten grains of nitre, should then be given to the beast; and this will serve not only to remove the disorder, but likewise to give him a much better appetite than he had before. But notwithstanding the disorder being removed, yet it will return again unless proper care is taken of the beast, by preventing costiveness. This is best done by driving the beast frequently into cold water, where he should be kept at least one quarter of an hour, and this will bring on a purging, by which his body will be kept open.

In what Manner Oxen should be treated when they have swallowed any thing improper or hurtful to them.

Oxen are frequently in danger of swallowing such things as are extremely hurtful to them, and therefore it is necessary to point out the proper remedies. There are many causes to which these disorders may be ascribed, but the most common are the following: When oxen are put upon running too fast in winter or summer, or at any time, it generally brings on a looseness, and this leads the beasts to eat many things that prove hurtful to them. Another cause is their coming too near the dung of swine or hens, for if an ox happens to swallow hen's dung, it generally

rally proves fatal to him. In such cases the symptoms first make their appearance by the beast's loathing his food, and then it will be necessary to give it the following medicine: Mix with three ounces of parsley seed two pounds of honey, and half a pound of cummin seed; put these into warm water, and force them down the beast's throat; after which force him to walk from one place to another till his belly begins to move, and this will bring on a purging, by which the lungs will be cleansed from all sorts of impurities.

Where these things cannot be procured in proper time, then let the farmer make use of the following:

Take one pint of fresh sweet oil, and boil in it a handful of wood-ashes, after which let the liquid be strained off, and poured down the ox's throat.

For such Oxen as have swallowed the Dung of Hogs.

To prevent any thing of this nature, it is necessary that oxen be not suffered to feed on the same pasture with hogs, nor should they be suffered to drink at the same stream. If it should happen that the beast dies, then he must be buried in the ground, with the skin, as deep as possible, for the smell will infect the whole herd of cattle, and in many cases create a contagious distemper; but if it should happen that the symptoms are discovered in time, then the following medicine must be given him:

Take one pint of wine and boil in it one ounce of squills, with two ounces of salt, and let this be given to the beast every morning till the disorder is removed.

For

*For the Preservation of Cattle while they are feeding
on Turnips.*

Turnips are at present such an useful article in feeding cattle, that the utmost care should be taken in what manner they are given; in some cases turnips are extremely useful, but unless they are given with great care, they may prove extremely hurtful.

It is necessary that the turnips should be washed clean, and if they are large, they should be sliced as thin as possible, that the beasts may eat them the more readily. If the season is wet, it will frequently happen that the beasts will be seized with looseness, and in such cases it will be necessary that such of them as are affected with that disorder be taken into stalls, and fed with good oats until they are recovered.

*Of the Plague, or Distemper among the Horned
Cattle.*

This is the most fatal distemper which ever can take place among cattle in general, and besides the injury it does to individuals, it actually becomes a material concern; for whatever is of a contagious nature, affects the whole community.

The most common causes from whence this disorder flows are the following: First, some corruption in the air, which prevents or retards perspiration. Secondly, the bad quality of the food given to cattle. Thirdly, corrupted water.

The first symptoms are frothings at the mouth, which generally subside in a few days, and then a dry rash takes place; which proceeding from an inflammation in the bowels, brings on a most violent fever.

fever. In such cases the beast should be blooded, and the blood should be carefully buried under ground, lest the smell of it should cause the infection to spread.

The drink proper to be given to the animal is warm water, fifteen pints of which must be impregnated with two ounces of salt-petre, and the same quantity of vitriol. The food in the mean time given to the beast should be the most light that can be procured, and his body must be kept open by gentle purges: when this is not attended with the desired effect, then it will be necessary to give him the following medicine:

Mix with half an ounce of Peruvian bark twenty grains of camphire, and two drachms of sal-prunel; let these be given to the beast, and it will in general either cure the distemper, or at least alleviate the severity of the pains. It will happen, however, that many farmers who live in the country cannot readily procure these medicines, and therefore in such cases the following will answer the same end, and may be used in general in any part of the nation:

Take one ounce of kitchen-foot, and mix with it half an ounce of gentian-root, which being moistened with one quarter of a pint of vinegar, will, if given to the beast in the morning, remove the disorder.

The above-mentioned remedies will be sufficient where the foregoing symptoms appear; but as it will often happen that the distemper will spread through several countries before it is discovered, so the farmer will be under the necessity of attending to the following rules: The first thing to be done is to take care of such of the cattle as have not been infected, and the most proper method is to bleed them in the jugular vein, and wash their mouths two or three times a day. Let their stalls be smoaked and fumigated with vinegar boiling hot, to which must
be

Be added pepper, with a little assafoetida; at the same time give them drink of barley water, mixed with one ounce of salt-petre, and as much vinegar as will give it the taste of a common acid.

Where the disorder is extremely violent, the following drink must be given:

Take one pint of red wine, and infuse in it two handfuls of rue, to which add two drachms of camphire, one quarter of an ounce of juniper berries, and a few cloves; when the liquor has been strained off, let it be put into a horn, and given to the beast in the morning fasting. In violent cases cattle must not be blooded, but they should be every morning fumigated with vinegar boiling hot.

For the Scour or Looseness in Cattle.

The symptoms of this disorder are well known by every intelligent farmer, and although some general remedies have been already pointed out, yet there is an absolute necessity binding upon the farmer to attend to some others, of which the following will in a great measure answer this end:

First, give the beast less meat than what he is commonly habituated to, and if he is kept fasting twelve hours it will be much better.

Secondly, when he has been kept fasting so long, give him a drink composed in the following manner:

Beat half an ounce of the stones of grapes and raisins to a powder, and when they have been boiled half an hour, in one quart of fresh strong ale, let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast in the morning.

But where these things cannot be procured, then make use of the following remedy:

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Take one gallon of fresh ale, and boil in it one handful of the bark of oak; when the liquor has been strained off let it be sweetened with coarse sugar, and a few grains of wormwood added to it; after which it must be given to the beast in a single quart, for two or three mornings successively.

Another remedy which may be used with great success, especially as this disorder arises from a variety of causes:

Take one gallon of ale-wort free from yeast, and boil in it one handful of rue, and the same quantity of red sage and common wormwood; let them boil an hour, and then add to them two ounces of butter, with half an ounce of bole armoniac; and when all the materials have been properly dissolved, let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast two or three mornings successively.

To prevent Consumptions from taking place in the Lungs.

Take one quart of ale-wort free from yeast, and boil in it one handful of hyssop, with the same quantity of fresh leeks; when these have been boiled about half an hour, let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast fasting.

For desperate Cases of Consumptions.

As animals are subject to many diseases, much in the same manner as human creatures, consequently the farmer who would desire to promote his interest, should be at all times ready prepared to meet such occurrences, otherwise he may spend his labour in vain.

The

The most proper remedy in desperate cases is the following :

Take two quarts of good fresh ale, free from yeast, and boil in it bay-berries and aniseed half an ounce each, and to this must be added one ounce of madder ; when it has boiled about half an hour let the liquor be strained off, and given at one pint at a time in the morning fasting.

For desperate Fevers in Cows and Bullocks.

Boil in three quarts of common spring water one handful of cabbage leaves, to which must be added one handful of common salt ; mix with it about two ounces of fresh butter, with one ounce of treacle ; after which let the liquor be strained off, and given milk warm to the beast in the morning fasting.

For the Stone in the Kidneys, either in Cows or Bullocks.

The most common symptoms of this distemper are a stoppage of water, and a violent agitation in the beast, which will often force him to groan ; and he will be frequently in such agony as to be covered all over with cold sweat. It proceeds from eating grass covered with sand, and such will always be found near the bottoms of rising grounds.

Take three quarts of fresh ale or beer, and boil in it of green celery and parsley one handful each ; when the liquor has been strained off, add to it of aniseed, cummin seed, and sliced liquorice, one ounce each. Let it be boiled a second time with all the above ingredients, and of fresh butter and treacle four ounces each.

N. B. This drink as here prescribed will be strong and nourishing, and will serve for two doses to one beast in the morning, and so in proportion to a greater number.

A good Ointment proper to be kept in Readiness by every Farmer for common Sores in Cattle.

Put into an earthen dish six ounces of hogs lard, one ounce of honey, and of bees-wax and rosin one ounce each. Let those be held in a dish over a gentle fire till they are properly dissolved, and then keep it till wanted.

An Ointment for Wounds that are swelled.

Take three ounces of hogs lard, with the same quantity of lintseed oil, and red lead, melt them in an earthen dish over a slow fire, and keep stirring them till they are properly mixed. Let it be kept standing in the dish till it is wanted, and then put into it a hot iron to soften it, and rub it over the swelling.

An exceeding good Water for an old Wound in Cows and Bullocks.

Take seven ounces of bole armoniac, three ounces of white copperas, to which must be added one ounce and a half of roch allum. Let those be finely mixed together, after which they must be put into a glazed earthen vessel, and held over the fire about half an hour, taking care to stir them properly together until all the materials are incorporated

rated into one body. Then let it be taken off and set to cool, after which it must be beaten in a mortar till it is reduced to a fine powder.

The next thing to be done, is to boil three quarts of spring water with a handful of chalk in it. When this has been boiled about five or six minutes, pour it into a clean vessel, and mix with it three ounces of the powder; keep stirring it two or three minutes; then take it into a cool place, and let it stand three days, after which it must be put into a bottle and corked close up. This composition should be kept ready at all times by the farmer, so as to have recourse to it when he sees it necessary, and the following is the proper method of using it:

Let it be made as warm as possible, so as not to injure the beast, and then let it be spread over the wound with a clean linen rag. If the wound is deep, then a syringe must be used, and at least one-quarter of a pint of the liquor injected into it, and this in general will promote a cure.

For the Cure of Swellings or Swelled Bags in Cows.

Mix with one pound of fresh butter one handful of rue; hold it over the fire till the juice of the rue is dissolved with the butter; after which let the liquid be strained off, and put it into an earthen pot, where it must stand till it is cool, and then it will be ready to be used as an ointment.

N. B. This remedy has been often tried, and seldom ever failed of promoting a complete cure.

The most proper Food to be given to Cattle during the severity of the Winter, in order to prevent their being afflicted with any Disorders.

Give them either grains or turnips with good fresh hay, well mixed with clover and barley. This will always produce good milk, and be of the utmost service to the farmer.

N. B. This is the more necessary to be attended to, because if the cattle are neglected during the winter, they will be in great danger of contracting disorders.

An exceeding good Cure for Looseness in Sucking Calves.

Take four ounces of tobacco pipes and beat them into fine powder, with the same quantity of burnt clay; add to them two ounces of the powder of charcoal, and infuse the whole in one pint of verjuice. When the materials have been properly mixed, let a little of it be given to the calf in the morning fasting.

N. B. This remedy is of such a nature, that it seldom ever fails of promoting a cure; and therefore every farmer should take care to have the materials ready beside him.

For Strains in the Backs of Cows or Bullocks.

Take six pints of ale-wort, and boil in it of knot grass and plantain leaves one handful each: when the liquor has boiled till it becomes strong of the herbs, add to it a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac and one ounce of common aniseed. When these have boiled
half

half an hour, add to them one pound of treacle, then let the liquor be strained off and given to the cow or bullock in two different draughts, one in the morning, and the second on the morning following.

N. B. If more than one of the cattle are affected with the same disorder, it will be necessary to increase the medicine in proportion to the number.

For the Cure of Blisters in the Tongues of Cows and Bullocks.

This is a disorder to which cattle are frequently subject, and therefore it will be necessary to wash the tongues with the sharpest vinegar that can be procured. When this does not prove effectual towards removing the complaint, then make up the following decoction:

Take of the inner bark of oak and elm one ounce each, and boil them in a quart of rain water till it is reduced to a pint, mix with it a quarter of a pint of strong vinegar, and give it to the beast in the morning after he has been blooded in the neck. When this remedy has been applied, it will be proper to give the beast the following medicine:

Boil in one pint of white wine six ounces of treacle, and add to it two spoonfuls of vinegar. When it has boiled about ten minutes, add to it two ounces of fresh butter, and give it to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This may be repeated two or three different times, till the disorder is removed.

For

For the Cure of Windy Distempers, or what is commonly called the Middle Spring.

This is a disorder to which cows are so much subject, that it cannot be too much guarded against by the farmer who would wish to promote his interest, and procure a comfortable subsistence.

The first symptoms of this disorder are, violent breathings in the beast, and his skin appears as if it had been blown up like a bladder full of wind; it often proves fatal to the cattle; to prevent which the following is the best remedy that could have been prescribed:

Make an incision with a sharp pointed knife on the left loin of the cow, by which means the wind will force its way out; then let the hair be shaved off, and apply to the wound a thin plaister of shoemaker's wax.

For the Cough in Cattle during the Spring Season.

Coughs are generally supposed to arise from colds, but this is not always the case, for they are often occasioned by drinking unwholesome water, which cattle in general frequently do. The most proper remedy is the following:

Take two quarts of ale-wort free from yeast, and boil in it one handful of hyssop, to which must be added one pint of barley meal with the yolk of an egg. Let the liquor be strained off and given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N.B. If the beast appears to be in a consumption, and the case seems desperate, then there must be added to it one handful of leeks and two ounces of madder, which in most cases will prove effectual.

For

For common Disorders in the Lungs.

Take one quart of fresh ale-wort, and boil in it the following ingredients : Take one handful of wormwood, with the same quantity of liverwort, and the root of one garlick ; when it has boiled ten minutes, add to it one ounce of madder finely powdered, half a dozen cloves, and half a drachm of pepper ; let the liquor be strained off, and sweetened with two ounces of treacle, after which it must be given to the beast milk warm.

For the Cleansing of a Cow that has calved.

As this is what every cow must naturally be subject to, so it is the duty of the farmer to make use of the best methods in order to promote her recovery ; she should not be suffered to drink any thing cold, and the following drink may be given her with great safety :

Take one gallon of spring water, and boil in it two handfuls of wood ashes ; this in general will enable her to clean, but if it should happen not to be attended with the desired effects, then give her the following medicine :

Take three quarts of ale-wort, and boil in it of rue and camomile one handful each ; when the liquor has boiled till it is strong of the herbs, add to it one ounce of mistletoe finely pulverized, with liquorice and aniseed each an ounce, put these into the boiling liquor, and when it is ready to be taken put into it four ounces of fresh butter, and this will make two doses, to be given in the morning to the cow.

N. B. When this medicine is given to the cow, she must not be permitted to drink water till three hours afterwards.

Rules

*Rules proper to be observed with respect to Cattle
when Signs of Sicknefs begin to appear.*

Take great care to keep them from hogs, ducks, and all sorts of poultry, for the smell of their dung is not only offensive, but dangerous, and if scattered among their provender will be sure to promote sickness; in all cases it will be necessary to take care that their food be given them in the most regular manner, and wash their feet at least once every day; take from them a little blood in the neck, after which you must give them the following drink:

Boil in two pints of fresh spring water one head of garlick, and half an ounce of olive oil; when the liquor has been strained off, give it to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This will only serve for one beast, but it may be increased in proportion, according to the number of the cattle.

*Rules to be observed in order to know when the Murrain
is likely to prove mortal among Cattle.*

Bleed the beast in the neck in the morning, and take from it exactly three pints, if the beast is strong, but if weak, you must take less; let the blood stand till it has congealed, and if it begins to change, then there will be some hopes of the beast's recovery; it will be necessary however to open the mouth of the cow or bullock with your hand, and thrust into the throat four ounces of good bacon tempered with a little bruised ragwort; when this is done, you must bleed the beast gently at the nose.

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N. B. In most cases this will answer the end, but where it fails, the following remedy must be used :

Boil in it thyme, longwort, tansy, and rue, one handful each ; when the liquor has been boiled till it becomes strong of the herbs, add to it of pepper and juniper berries one ounce each ; let the liquor be strained off, and when about milk warm, let it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

For Disorders in the Throat.

The first symptoms of disorders in the throat are swellings, with watering of the eyes, and a sort of stupidity which renders the beast in a manner insensible.

There have been several remedies prescribed for this disorder, but the most approved is the following : Boil in one quart of new milk three drachms of cinnamon, the same quantity of cloves, or garlick, to which must be added a quarter of a pint of olive oil, with a handful of the tops of rue ; let these be all boiled together, and when the liquor is strained off, let it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

To cure a Beast who is overcharged with too much Blood.

Let him be driven from one place to another till he begins to grow warm, and then let him be blooded under the tongue ; rub his mouth with vinegar mixed with salt, and on the morning following give him a ball composed of the following ingredients :

Take two roots of garlick and one handful of rue, mix these together, and boil them in a pint of white wine,

wine, till they are so much dissolved that the difference cannot be known; then add to them two ounces of fresh butter, and the whole being made up into a ball, let it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This remedy will be equally efficacious either for cows or bullocks, and as this ball will only be sufficient for one beast at a time, so the quantity must be increased according to the number whose disorder require it.

For the Disorders of the Maw.

These disorders are known by much panting of the heart, and hanging down of the head, something like a drowsiness, costiveness, and a loathing of food.

This distemper generally affects cattle most in the summer, and the following remedy is the best that has been ever yet prescribed:

First, let the beast be blooded in the neck, and then on the next day make up with great care the following medicine:

Boil in two quarts of fresh water of plantain leaves, southernwood, rue, colewort, and smallage, one handful each. When all the ingredients are properly mixed, let the liquor be strained off, and boiled a second time in a quart of strong fresh ale; put to it one ounce of treacle, with a spoonful of the juice of garlick, mixed with half an ounce of aniseed, and the same quantity of liquorice powder; let this liquor be given to the beast milk warm in the morning.

N. B. It may be repeated two or three mornings, only taking care that it be done every other day.

*For the Cure of such Cattle as are violently afflicted
with a dry Cough.*

Take two quarts of fresh water, and boil in it one handful of hyssop, and the same quantity of mint; when it has boiled about twenty minutes, add to it a pint of olive oil, a fresh leek, and one root of garlick; let these be kept on the fire till they are properly mixed, and then let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This medicine must be given two hours before the beast receives any provender.

For the Cure of Coughs in Calves, or young Bullocks.

The first symptom of this disorder in calves or young bullocks is the loss of appetite, and a shrinking of the skin, by which the beast appears to be as much emaciated as if he had not eat for several weeks; and indeed, if not taken in proper time, it will bring on a consumption.

To remedy this, the following composition must be made up and given to the beast according to the under-mentioned directions:

Boil in one pint of fresh water half a pound of barley, and when it is nearly dissolved, add to it two quarts of fresh wort, free from yeast; when the liquor has been strained off, let it stand to cool, and then add to it one quart of new milk, with a little runnet, with one quarter of a pound of raisins; when the whole has been boiled a second time, add to it two yolks of eggs, and give it to the calf or young bullock hot.

N. B. This medicine must be given in the morning, and the beast must not be suffered to eat or drink any thing till three hours afterwards.

For

For the Staggers in Cattle.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are redness about the eyes, and a strong inclination towards throwing his head backwards; sometimes indeed he will turn round, and in such cases he must be blooded in the neck, and a cloth must be tied over his head, in order to prevent him from seeing any objects; then give him the following medicine, which in most cases will prove effectual:

Boil in one pint of white-wine vinegar one handful of rue, and the same quantity of hyssop; let the liquor be strained off, and when it is about milk warm, let it be given to the beast in the morning.

For the Cure of the most common Disorders between the Legs and Hoofs.

Disorders of this sort generally proceed from accidents, such as travelling in miry ground, or being injured by the stumps of trees. The symptoms are so common, that there is no necessity for mentioning them, it being evident, that whenever a disorder appears on the foot of a bullock it must proceed from the causes already mentioned.

The most proper remedies to be used are the following: Pare off such of the flesh as appears to be dead, and then rub upon the parts affected about half an ounce of verdigrise; when this has been done, make up a plaister of hogs lard, which being spread upon a cloth must be laid upon the place, where it must continue twenty-four hours.

N. B. This will do in most cases, but if there are warts, then they must be cut off in the most gentle manner.

For Rankness of Blood.

This is a disorder to which cattle are frequently subject, and the following remedy will prove effectual :

Bleed the beast in the neck, and give him a pint of white wine mixed with a handful of salt; this must be given him in the morning; and on the morning following give him a drink composed of rue, sage, and thyme, boiled in two quarts of alewort; after which the beast must be driven from one place to another till he is well heated.

P A R T II.

Of the contagious Distemper or Plague among the Horned Cattle; its Causes, Symptoms, Methods of Cure, and Means to be used in preventing it.

THIS distemper has been already treated of in the first part of this work, but as the prevention of it is of such importance to the public, as even not to be described in words, we have here inserted a complete account of every circumstance relating to it, which will be of the utmost benefit to the farmer, and in most cases enable him to prevent that dreadful distemper from spreading throughout his neighbourhood, and much more, from infecting a whole province. The farmer in this case, though no more than a single individual, yet, considered as a member of the community, ought to leave nothing undone to promote the interest of the whole.

While this distemper rages among the horned cattle the whole nation is alarmed; even the most useful members of the community may be poisoned, while the industrious farmer must be to all intents and purposes ruined; for if his cattle are destroyed, he

he must either give up his farm or purchase another, a circumstance which will not always be in his power, without injuring his family.

Of the Origin, Nature, and Causes of this Distemper among Cattle.

God Almighty, the moral Governor of this world, who always acts consistent with infinite wisdom, knowing of what value cattle were to the people of Egypt, sent a plague among them, in order to punish those people for their cruelty to the Jews. This however was a circumstance of an extraordinary nature, brought about by supernatural means, which do not come under our observation, nor is it necessary we should know them.

We frequently read of this distemper in most of the ancient Historians, particularly *Livy* and *Plutarch*; but of all the Roman writers we find none who treat of it with so much accuracy as *Columella*, the only author on the subject whose works have been transmitted to us. He describes it in the same, or nearly the same, manner in which it now appears in England; and if we may judge from a variety of circumstances, there cannot be any material difference.

From the time of the Emperor *Constantine the Great*, till towards the ninth century, it was so common in most of the European Provinces, that the priests resolved to turn it to their own advantage, and therefore, to preserve the lives of the beasts, they marked the cross upon their foreheads; and if we may believe Cardinal *Baronius*, no beast who had that mark could be infected with it.

Learned as this Cardinal was, modern physicians treat his opinion with that contempt which it justly deserves;

deserves ; nor do they even in Italy, the original seat of superstition, make use of any such means. They are convinced that all disorders in the bodies of animals must flow from physical causes, and consequently physical remedies must be applied.

There is not an age or nation the history of which has been transmitted to us, but we may read an account of this distemper ; and it is well known, that it has proved to be the ruin of many individuals, besides the injury done to the public.

The history of this country furnishes us with many melancholy examples of the dreadful effects of this distemper, and we have had several instances of it in the present age, which naturally leads us to enquire into the causes by which it is produced.

Of the Causes of this Distemper.

There are so many causes by which this distemper is produced, that it is in a manner impossible to enumerate them all ; but we shall take notice of such as are most commonly known.

Originally it would seem probable that the same cause which produces the plague likewise gives birth to this infection ; and this will appear the more probable, if we consider that the distemper among the horned cattle first took its rise in those countries most subject to the plague.

In Egypt, the putrid effluvia of the Nile, after a more than ordinary inundation, conduce in a great measure towards spreading this distemper among the horned cattle, especially during the heats in autumn. Indeed it has been long known that putrid water will at all times spread disorders among cattle, and therefore it is necessary that the person who has the care
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of them should not suffer them to drink any thing but what is clear and wholesome.

But there is another cause which, upon mature consideration, will appear the basest that ever disgraced or degraded human nature; namely, a desire to procure riches, let the means be ever so ignoble, and the ends ever so lucrative.

It is well known that some years ago this disorder broke out among the horned cattle, and which raged to such a degree, that it became an object of parliamentary consideration: An order was made that no hides should be imported from those countries where it was supposed the distemper took its rise. Undoubtedly this was a wise regulation; but in vain are acts made, in vain are proclamations issued, unless men can be brought to a sense of that duty which they owe to their country. Avarice, the predominant principle in human nature, will always find some means or other by which all the duties binding on members of Civil Society can be trampled upon, and every moral obligation set aside.

Among other avaricious wretches in England, was a farmer who lived in one of our sea-port towns, and having nothing but his own interest in view, he sent over to Holland for as many of the skins of the beasts who had died in consequence of the contagious distemper as could be procured. His motives were as mean as the end was destructive. It had been decreed by the States of Holland, that the skins of those beasts should be buried along with their carcases; but many persons in the United Provinces, willing to make a property of them, sold them to the agent for this English tanner at a very low price; and the consequence was, this distemper was spread throughout the kingdom. By this means, a single individual, in order to enrich himself, spread such a

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contagion throughout the nation that many private families were ruined ; and such will always be the case where private and public virtue do not go hand in hand together.

Another of the causes of this distemper is pestilential air, arising from morbid or corrupted bodies ; and therefore it is the duty of the farmer, to take care that his cattle never come near to places where such noxious objects are to be found.

It may likewise proceed from want of proper nourishment ; but surely every farmer who has the least regard for his own interest, will not neglect such an essential part of his duty.

Of the Symptoms of this Distemper.

The first symptoms are the want of appetite ; a shaking of the head ; a hanging down of the ears ; a dulness in the eyes ; a deafness ; and a sort of wildness in going from one place to another, without any apparent reason. All this is accompanied with such uneasy pains in the body, that the creature seems to be entirely disordered, and these symptoms most commonly increase till the fourth day, when a change one way or other must take place.

The next Symptoms are the following, and they ought to be attended to, because they follow those which have been already mentioned.

The beast appears to be borne down by the effects of a severe fever during three days ; he is stupid, and there is always a great running of his eyes, with a total loss of appetite, attended with a dry cough. This distemper, with all the symptoms already mentioned, seldom continues above three days ; and if at the

the end of that time it begins to subside, then there is a sure and convincing proof that it arose from noxious qualities in the air. If it is a milch cow, her milk will immediately dry up, and during the three first days of her distemper she will purge so violently, that all her strength will appear to be exhausted; on the fourth day the purging will be dried up, but then the cow will be so weak, that she will not be able to give milk; and she will groan so much, that every person who sees her must take notice of the nature of her disorder. They have a strong and continual inclination to lying down, and upon the whole appear so inactive that they are apparently not fit for any thing whatever.

This distemper, however, operates differently upon different constitutions in the brute creation, as will appear evident to every person who has the care of cattle committed to him. Cows are those who are most commonly in the first instance afflicted with the effects of this distemper; but it generally, consistent with the nature of all contagious distempers, spreads itself among the rest of the species.

It is extremely remarkable, that if a cow with calf should happen to deliver her pregnancy before the ordinary time of birth, then, if she is properly attended, she will recover, but it must be upon this supposition, that the calf is dead, and that no other has been permitted to suck her.

It is remarkable of this distemper, that it rages in proportion to the nature of the seasons. In summer and autumn it rages most, but is less violent in winter and the spring, which may serve to shew that heat is one of the causes by which it is produced. It has likewise been observed, that it generally proves most fatal at the height of the moon, so that it must be to all intents and purposes epidemical, and of a pestilential nature.

There is a stated time when the symptoms of this distemper arise to such a degree of strength, as to point out either that it will prove mortal, or that the beast is out of danger.

The seventh day is the critical period; and if at that time eruptions begin to appear on the skin, running along the back-bone, from the shoulder to the tail, and so ripe as to discharge the putrid matter, then it is a very favourable circumstance, and in most cases serves to shew that the beast is out of danger. It is necessary at the same time to observe, that the farmer should take notice of the dung, for if it is firm and solid, it will indicate the beast is in a fair way of recovery; but if it continues to be thin and inflamed, then there is reason to expect the utmost danger.

If the nose of the beast is sore, and he begins to eat with stronger avidity than during the five other days, and the watering of the eyes begins to decrease, then it is a favourable symptom, and there is no danger to be expected. Upon the whole, if these symptoms are properly attended to, the lives of many cattle may be preserved, and the interests of farmers in general promoted; for it is care in attending upon such things that alone can insure success, and that is the duty of every one who would wish to promote his own interest in a proper manner.

Of the proper Methods of Cure.

When the first symptom begins to appear, the following rules must be attended to.

Make choice of a large barn where there can be a free circulation of air, without suffering either too much heat or cold to come in. The litter must be fresh, and changed every morning; and if the weather

ther is warm, the doors or windows towards the South must be left open at least two hours in the day, in order to let in fresh air, and to carry off the infection; but great care must be used to prevent the beasts from catching cold, which they certainly will do unless all the openings to the North are properly fastened, and secured in such a manner as to prevent the cold from coming in. A woollen cloth should be tied round the body of the beast; and if it is a cow with calf, let one quart of blood be taken from the neck, but if the beast is weak it must not be blooded at all.

The next thing to be done is to wash the beast all over with warm water impregnated with vinegar, by which the filth and insects will be removed from the skin and hair; after which it must be rubbed with a woollen cloth or soft straw. While this is doing, it will be necessary to place upon a stool before the beast a large vessel filled with vinegar boiling hot, into which must be put two or three handfuls of aromatic herbs, for the steam issuing from the vinegar mixed with the herbs, will contribute much towards reviving and exhilarating the spirit of the animal.

During the whole time that the beast continues ill, he must be rubbed at least a quarter of an hour every morning with a coarse woollen cloth, or some soft straw, which will answer the same end. Indeed common sense will point out the propriety of such a practice, and experience has shewn that it is not only pleasing to the cattle, but likewise that it removes all the impurities from their hair and skin. With respect to the bags of cows, they should be anointed in the mornings with sweet oil warm, taking care at the same time to preserve them from cold, so as to prevent the milk from becoming corrupted.

The day after the beast has been blooded, make a rowel of about a foot long, of pack-thread, hemp, or tow, about the thickness of a man's thumb. Then let a hole be made in the dewlap, and the rowel passed through it, so that the ends may hang out about two inches from each other. This rowel must be greased with hogs lard, and it must not be touched till at least twenty-four hours after it has been applied. A plaister of hogs lard must be spread upon a piece of coarse linen cloth and laid over the dewlap, which will be of great service in preventing the beast from catching cold.

When the rowel has continued in this manner twenty-four hours, let it be drawn gently backwards and forwards, and let those parts which pass through the wound be rubbed over with Venice turpentine mixed with the yolks of eggs raw. If the wound through which the rowel passes begins to sweat, then it will be necessary to apply to it a poultice of bread and milk mixed with hogs lard, which will be of great service in taking off the corrupted matter; and this must be repeated twice a day until the swelling is abated.

The rowel must be kept in at least one month after the recovery of the beast, that the putrid matter may be extracted; and if it should happen (which is frequently the case) that the beast after bleeding hangs down his head, breathes with difficulty, and is extremely hot, then it will be necessary to give him the following cooling purge.

Boil four handfuls of bran in five quarts of spring water till it is reduced to two quarts, and then let the liquor be strained off, and dissolve in it half an ounce of Glauber's salts, with two ounces of lenitive electuary. Give this to the beast milk warm, and afterwards give it two pints of water-gruel.

When

When this purge has operated in a proper manner, or if it should appear that the beast did not want purging, then the following composition is to be given him.

Take one gallon of common ale well hopped, and put into it three ounces of the root of madder, horseradish root and turmeric, of each one ounce; add to them of camomile flowers, rue, and sage, one handful each; let these be boiled one hour, after which the liquor must be strained off, and the one half of it given to the beast in the morning, and the rest in the evening.

N. B. The fodder given the beast must not be dry till he has begun to chew the cud, otherwise the medicine will have no effect.

While the beast is in this condition it will be necessary to give him a drink composed of the following materials; which in most cases will prove of very great service, and at the same time it can be easily procured.

Take two quarts of fresh milk from the cow, with the same quantity of spring water, and when they have boiled about ten minutes, pour into the liquor one half pint of white wine vinegar, and let it be given to the beast milk warm.

N. B. In most cases any sort of vinegar will answer the end, but in general that extracted from white wine is the best, because it is most cleansed from impurities.

Another drink which will answer the same end is the following:

Take about six handfuls of fresh hay cut small, and pour upon it boiling water, after which let it stand till the water appears to be as brown as bohea tea; then add to it a handful of the flowers of camomile, which will give it a pleasant bitterness, and this may be given to the beast both mornings and

evenings: The mouths and nostrils of the beasts must be cleansed twice at least every week, and the following composition will be found the most useful.

Take three pints of milk mixed with the same quantity of water, and infuse in the liquor the following ingredients: Malaga raisins, and figs, of each two ounces, with half an ounce of mustard seed bruised, and when the liquor has boiled to a quart, add to it two ounces of honey and half an ounce of the spirit of sal ammoniac; with this mixture let the mouth and nostrils of the beast be frequently washed and cleansed, until the ulcers begin to turn to a dry scale, and then let them be washed with sage tea, sweetened with honey. In most cases this remedy will prove in all respects effectual, but then it will be necessary that some person should sit up during the night with the beast, to rub his mouth from time to time as it may appear to be necessary.

In the first symptoms of this distemper it will often happen that the creature will be afflicted with a sore throat, and in such cases it will be necessary to give him the following medicine:

Boil in five pints of spring water two ounces of the bark of oak, and of Jesuit's bark and myrrh one ounce each; let the whole boil till it is reduced to three pints, after which let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast every six hours milk warm. If the beast is weak, then it will be necessary to add half a pint of the lees of red wine, and during the intermediate spaces of giving him it, his mouth should be held over hot water mixed with vinegar.

Of the last Stages of this Distemper.

When the beast is reduced to the greatest state of danger, and sick, the symptoms will be known by a swelling or puffing up of the skin, and in such cases it will be proper to open the swellings by making a small incision in the skin; when the corrupt matter has been properly extricated, let the cavity be filled up with tow dipped in ointment made of turpentine, yolks of eggs, and powdered myrrh. There must likewise be laid over the wound a poultice made of oatmeal, infused in stale ale, and mixed with a quarter of a pint of spirits of wine, which must be applied twice every day milk warm.

It will sometimes happen that in this most obstinate and dangerous state of the disorder, a purging in the most violent manner will take place, and this in general being the pure effects of nature, becomes of the utmost service to the beast, so as it does not weaken him too much.

In such cases the following medicine must be given him to cleanse his stomach:

Boil in two quarts of weak ale one ounce of rhubarb, with the same quantity of liquorice root sliced, and aniseeds, to which must be added half an ounce of fenna. Let the whole be boiled till the liquor is reduced to three pints, when it must be strained off, and given to the beast; water-gruel must be given at the same time to the beast, and he must be kept on sparing diet, till it appears whether or not he is past danger.

For the Nourishment of the Beast after the Recovery.

Boil in two quarts of ale one handful of rosemary leaves, with the same quantity of sage and rue: add to them four cloves of garlick, and the whole substance of two eggs; when these have been boiled so long as to dissolve all the materials, let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast milk warm.

N. B. The remedy here prescribed is only fit for one beast, and therefore if more than one are afflicted with this distemper it must be increased in proportion.

If the above remedies are applied by the farmer according to the directions, he will have little reason to fear that any injury will be done him with respect to his cattle, and it may be mostly observed, that sloth, or the not attending to the proper use of prescribed remedies, has been the ruin of many a farmer, who otherwise might have acquired a considerable fortune. The hand of the diligent maketh rich, and the farmer who attends to his own interest in taking proper care of his cattle may soon acquire a fortune.

Of Inoculation.

Inoculation has been practised on human bodies time immemorial in Asia; and modern experiments have shewn that it may likewise have the same effects on the brute creation. Indeed when we consider that the small-pox is an epidemical distemper, and that its fatal effects are often prevented by inoculation, we need not be surprised that the same means should be used with respect to the brute creation,

tion, particularly cattle, in any diseases of a contagious nature. Before the beast is inoculated, it will be necessary to wash him all over the body, and then let him be rubbed till he is dry, in order to remove all impurities from the skin and hair; let them be put into a cool barn, where they can have a sufficiency of fresh air; but great care must be taken to prevent them from catching cold. Good sweet hay must be given to them, and the water they drink must be from the spring, or a clear running stream.

If after these things are attended to, and the beast is in perfect health, then it will be proper to take some of the corrupted matter from the beast affected, and having made a slight incision into the skin of the animal whose life you would preserve, you must put it into the incision, and take care that it does not injure the vital parts. This may be done in any part of the body, only that if the cow is with calf, it should be in the hips, or shoulders, for if it should come too near the belly it might be attended with the most fatal consequences.

It is generally known from experience that the effect of the inoculation cannot be discovered in its first symptoms till the third day, and then if the wound begin to swell, it is generally favourable. This disease seldom proves fatal till the sixth day, at which time the beast falls down and dies in great agonies.

If on the morning of the fourth day after inoculation the beast becomes heavy, dull, and stupid, a light woollen cloth must be thrown over him, and he must be rubbed till the boils begin to rise; the most proper drink to be given him is water boiled with hay in it, and mornings and evenings he should have a little white wine vinegar.

His food should be dry, such as cut-hay, mixed with a little bran. When the boils begin to break, the crisis is past, and the farmer will be convinced that the beast is in a fair way of recovery, and then he must be purged in the same manner as has been already laid down in the former chapter.

Of the most proper Methods to be used in order to prevent the Infection.

Were our Governors or Legislators to take proper care, this distemper, so dreadful in its consequences, might be prevented from ever coming into this kingdom; but unfortunately, proper methods have never yet been used. It is in vain for individuals to point out these glaring omissions of duty in civil rulers, because one would naturally imagine that common sense would point out, that the same methods should be used to prevent it as those which are used to prevent the plague.

As soon as the distemper is known to have broke out in any place, whether village or pasture grounds, or any where; let such of the cattle as have not been seized with the distemper be driven away from those who are infected; but if the wind should blow from that quarter where the infection was first discovered to the healthy pastures, then the cattle must be driven to another place, or they must be closed up in barns or hovels, where they must be kept till the wind has shifted to another quarter.

But as it will often happen, that the air of the village where these barns or inclosures are may be tainted, then it will be necessary to prevent such persons from coming to visit the cattle as have been along with those who have been infected. When there is the least reason to believe that the infection

infection is beginning to abate, then the cattle may be driven out, but the drivers must take care not to heat them by driving them too fast. Their skin and hair should be rubbed clean, and fresh water should be given them twice at least each day. Tar-water has been sometimes given them under the influence of this dreadful distemper, but it has seldom been attended with any beneficial consequences, and has often proved fatal. It is therefore necessary, above all things in this case, to give the beast a decoction made up of the following materials.

Take two quarts of fresh ale, and boil in it of madder and rue one handful each; let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast in the morning.

N. B. This will be sufficient for one dose, but if there are more beasts infected, then it must be increased in proportion.

With respect to other remedies necessary for preventing the fatal effects of this distemper, the following have been tried, and approved of by all those who have made the experiment.

To prevent the Infection from spreading or increasing, when it first begins to appear by visible Symptoms.

Take half an ounce of brown sugar, the same quantity of brimstone, the juice of a common lemon, and a few grains of salt. Let these be made up into a ball, after which it must be put into a porringer, with an onion sliced thin, half an ounce of juniper-berries, and the liquor used on this occasion must be one half pint of vinegar; let this be given to the beast in the morning fasting, and then the farmer will have reason to hope that the beast will soon be out of danger.

Another

Another Remedy when the Disease is more violent.

Mix with two quarts of water half a pint of vinegar, add to it brimstone, garlick, juniper-berries, and barley-meal, one ounce each, with half a pint of sweet oil, and one quarter of an ounce of Venice treacle ; let the liquor be strained off, and when it is cold given to the beast in one dose.

Another Remedy which will answer the same Purpose.

Take three ounces of brown sugar, one ounce of flour of brimstone, four heads of garlick, one pint of white wine, and the same quantity of vinegar ; when these have been boiled together, let the liquor be strained off, and it will serve for one dose for a beast.

N. B. This must be given in the morning fasting ; but if more than one of the beasts are sick, it must be increased in proportion.

A Perfume to preserve the Stables from Infection, whether the Cattle be sound or ill.

Mix with one handful of frakincense the same quantity of juniper-berries, and two heads of garlick ; let these be boiled in four gallons of fresh water, and let the liquor be poured over the floor of the stable.

Another Perfume which will answer the same End.

Take one handful of juniper-berries, and the same quantity of fennel seeds, add to them three ounces

ounces of frankincense; and when they are properly mixed, let them be put into an earthen pot, and burnt in the stable while the beasts are there.

N. B. This must be done while the doors are kept as close shut as possible, lest any foul air should get in. When all the above remedies have failed, and it happens that the beast dies, then he must be buried with the skin on, and the grave being made deep, must be closed up as much as possible. The carcase of the beast must not be drawn along the ground, lest the corrupt effluvia should infect the earth, and communicate the infection to such cattle as may happen to come that way.

The pit or grave into which the carcase is put should be at least ten feet deep, and it will be extremely proper to throw some stones into it before the earth is laid upon it. The place in which the infected cattle are buried should be where the others do not frequent, for the strength of the distemper is such, that it will often even after death communicate its baneful influences even after the carcase has been buried ten feet deep in the earth.

The litter upon which the infected beasts have laid should be buried along with the carcase, and the stables should be cleansed with boiling vinegar; the dung should likewise be buried under ground, and at the same time the milk or blood that may happen to have come from the cows should be instantly destroyed. When any symptoms appear of the distemper beginning to subside, then let the walls of the stables be washed first with hot soap suds, and then with boiled vinegar mixed with water; it will likewise be extremely necessary to scrape some part of the plaster off from the walls, and afterwards anoint them with the following presume:

Take

Take one quart of tar, and mix with it one ounce of gunpowder, the same quantity of tobacco, and frankincense, add to these one handful of bay berries, and when the whole materials have been held at least one hour over a slow fire, let it be rubbed over the walls of the stable.

When the cattle appear to be out of danger, let them be well rubbed and curried, in order to remove all impurities from their skins, and this must be continued three or four days, lest the distemper should return.

It is necessary to remark in this place, that in many parts of the country, farmers have killed their cattle when the first rumour of this distemper appeared, without knowing whether or not they were really infected; but nothing can be more imprudent, for if the means above-mentioned are attended to, many cattle will be prevented from infection, and the interest of the farmer will be promoted. The remedies are plain and simple; they can be procured at a small expence, and therefore no excuse can be pleaded in defence of those who neglect the use of them in things of so much importance.

P A R T III.

Of Sheep, and the proper Means to be used in treating of their Disorders.

SHEEP are such useful animals, that too much cannot be done to preserve them from danger, and to restore them to a state of health after they have been in any manner injured.

It is impossible to describe the advantages which arise from the cultivation of sheep; many of our manufactures are supported by it, and an inexhaustible fund of wealth is secured to the nation. Thousands of the industrious poor are employed, and idleness is prevented from taking place.

The flesh of sheep, as a necessary article of common food, is no more than a secondary consideration; for however useful that may be, yet it is trifling when compared with the vast advantages which arise, and which must always arise from the cultivation of the wool of those useful animals. Under such circumstances we cannot do or say too much to point out such remedies as may be proper for them, in any stage of disorders that may take place among them. It is true their diseases are numerous, but if they are properly attended to, the fatal effects may
be

be prevented, and therefore we shall proceed to point out such as are most common, with the best remedies which have ever yet been prescribed.

The most common disease to which sheep are subject is the scab; and as there are different degrees and stages of it, so it must be treated in the following manner: For unless order and regularity are attended to, there can be no reason to hope that any beneficial consequences will follow.

How to prepare Tar, in order to apply it to Sheep that have the Scab.

Take one pound of tar and mix with it half a pound of hogs lard, let these be melted together, till they are as thin as oil, and while it is warm let it be applied to the parts of the beast that are affected.

N. B. The above quantity will serve for only one sheep, and therefore it must be increased according to the number of those who are affected.

An excellent Salve for Sheep that are afflicted with the Scab.

Take twenty gallons of water and boil in it six handfuls of broom, let it continue on the fire till it is reduced to the consistency of jelly, after which add to it two quarts of human urine, with one pounds of salt beef strong of the brine, and two ounces of mutton suet; when these are all properly mixed, let the liquor be strained off and put into an earthen pot, and kept till it is wanted.

N. B. This will do for a whole flock of sheep, not exceeding thirty in number, but if there are more, it must be encreased in proportion. If the sheep

sheep are newly shorn, then the liquor must be given to them warm, but if they are full of wool, then it will be sufficient that they have it cold; it will be necessary at the same time to give them fresh pasture, which is best done by removing them from one place to another, for sheep are extremely fond of variety, and take pleasure in different sorts of pastures.

To prevent any infectious Distemper from taking place among Sheep.

Take half a bushel of oats and mix with it one ounce of juniper-berries, to which must be added two ounces of common salt; let these be dried in an oven and given to the sheep in the morning.

N. B. This medicine should be given three or four times in the year, and you will always find that if sheep are in health they will not touch it unless they are shut up from all other sorts of victuals; on the other hand, if they have the symptoms of the distemper upon them, they will eat it up with the utmost greediness.

To destroy Ticks or Tickells in Sheep, which spoil their Skins, and keep them low in Flesh.

Boil in two quarts of water two ounces of the root of common woad, when it has boiled about half an hour let the liquor be strained off, and then let the shepherd separate the wool with his fingers and apply it to the skin.

Another

Another Remedy for the same Disease.

Take one quart of water and boil in it one ounce of tobacco stalks, with a few grains of salt, and rub it over the sheep with a brush as soon as they are shorn.

Of the Worm in the Foot, and the best Method of Cure.

X The first symptoms of this disease are swellings between the hoofs, so that the sheep begin to walk lame; when the farmer has reason to suspect that one or more of his sheep are afflicted with this disease, he must open the claws, where he will find a hole big enough to admit the point of a pin or needle; in such cases let the skin be opened within a quarter of an inch of the parts affected with a sharp knife, and having prepared it gently with your finger and thumb, draw out some few hairs which you will find sticking to it. When you have done this, you will find a worm, which must likewise be taken out, and then the wound must be anointed with tar which has been boiled with a handful of broom.

N. B. This remedy will always prove effectual if it is used in the manner here laid down, and therefore every person who acts as a farmer should take care to have such materials ready beside him.

Of the Cough in Sheep, and the proper Methods of Cure.

The first thing to be done with sheep when they are troubled with the cough is to bleed them in the ear,

ear, after which you must pour into their nostrils oil of almonds mixed with white wine; in most cases this will prove effectual; but as there is no certainty with respect to the effects of any distemper among sheep, it will be often found necessary to give them the following medicine.

A Remedy for Sheep that have Scabbed Lips.

Mix with one handful of hyssop the same quantity of bay salt, and let this be rubbed in the morning over their lips; but if there are any ulcers, then it will be necessary to rub the mouth of the beast with vinegar mixed with tar, which must first be well boiled and mixed together.

A Remedy for such Sheep as have eaten any thing of a venomous Nature.

The most common symptoms are swellings in the bowels, and in such cases it will be necessary to bleed them either in the lips or under the tail; you must then give the beast one spoonful of white wine vinegar, or the same quantity of olive oil, either of which will answer the same end.

For the Murrain in Sheep.

This distemper is extremely common to sheep, and often attended with the most dangerous consequences.

Take one handful of the dried flowers of wormwood, and mix with them the same quantity of salt, which must be given to the sheep in the following manner: Make them up into balls, and let
one

one be given to each of the sheep in a spoonful of human urine.

N. B. The above-mentioned quantity will serve for three sheep, and consequently it must be increased in proportion.

To Cure Looseness in Sheep.

Boil in one gallon of water half a pound of common salt, mixed with the same quantity of allum, and when the liquor has been strained off, let it be given to the beast in the morning milk warm.

N. B. This remedy has been often tried, and never yet failed of being attended with the desired success.

To prevent the Rot in Sheep.

Take six gallons of fresh ale, and mix with it one peck of malt; when it has been boiled about two hours let ten gallons of water be added to the liquor, and infuse in it of rue, wormwood, plantain, sage, and pennyroyal, one handful each; let the whole be boiled together two hours, after which the liquor must be strained off, and a little yeast added to it; when this has been done, one peck of salt must be added, and then the whole must be put up into a vessel till it is wanted.

N. B. This medicine must be kept by the farmer till such time as a rainy season takes place, and then about six spoonfuls of it must be given to each of the sheep at a time; this must be done once every week while the weather continues wet, but if it is dry it will not be necessary to repeat it so often. You may likewise give them at the same time a little tar, in which rue, sage, and wormwood have

have been boiled, for this will, if given in a proper manner, contribute towards cleansing the bowels of the animal from all sorts of impurities whatever.

Of the Red Water in Sheep, and the most proper Remedies.

This distemper often proves fatal to sheep, especially if it attacks them while they are in perfect health; for if it should happen when they are afflicted with the rot, it is seldom attended with any dangerous consequences.

The first thing to be done is to bleed the sheep in the foot and under the tail, and when the wounds have been properly tied or bound up, apply to them the following remedy:

Take one handful of rue, with the same quantity of wormwood, and let them be mixed with two ounces of common salt; beat the whole materials together, and give them to the sheep in the morning fasting.

N. B. The above will be sufficient for three doses for one sheep, and so on in proportion to a greater number.

Of the Measles, or Small-pox in Sheep.

It is remarkable that the brute creation are subject to the same disorders as men, and this has been taken notice of in all ages and nations. The symptoms of the small pox, or measles in animals are much the same with what take place in the human body, and they may be reduced to the following heads:

When

When sheep are first afflicted with this distemper, there appear pimples on the skin, either red or of a purple colour, and in such cases it generally becomes infectious.

The first thing to be done is to remove such of the sheep as are infected from the rest of the flock, because this will prevent the contagion from spreading in such a manner as to become epidemical. It will then be necessary to make use of the following composition :

Take one gallon of vinegar, and boil in it one handful of rosemary, and when it has been boiled about two hours let the liquor be strained off, and rubbed over the beast in the morning.

For the Wildfire in Sheep.

In former ages this distemper was considered as incurable, but in the present age experiments have evinced the contrary ; it generally arises from the heat of the summer season, especially during the months of July and August, and this is the reason why it has been considered by the vulgar as flowing from supernatural causes. But this is all nonsense, and such as should not be attended to by any reasonable thinking man.

The first symptom of this disorder is an inflammation in the bowels, which discovers itself in a violent heat, and difficult breathing in the sheep ; the whole body appears to be convulsed, and in all such cases the following remedies will prove the most effectual.

First, take two quarts of fresh ale, and boil in it one handful of rue, with which the beast must be anointed with the liquor when it has been strained off.

Secondly,

Secondly, the following medicine has been often tried, and much success has attended the use of it.

Boil in one quarter of a pint of water the quantity of a horse-bean of white copperas, let the liquor be strained off, and while it is about milk warm let the wound be washed with it.

N. B. This remedy has seldom ever failed.

For the Cure of weak Eyes in Sheep.

Sheep are so subject to this disorder, that it is necessary the farmer should always have a proper remedy beside him, and the following may be prepared with little trouble, and at a small expence:

Take one gallon of small beer and boil in it of ground-ivy and rue one handful each; add to them a few grains of allum, and when the liquor has been properly strained off, let it be applied to the eye of the sheep.

Of the Wood Evil in Sheep, and its Cure.

This distemper generally takes place in the months of April and May, and it is of a feverish nature; the symptoms are sluggishness and a hanging down of the head, and therefore the following remedy must be used:

Let the beast be blooded in the neck, and then give him the following drink: Take one handful of rue with the same quantity of plantain leaves, and having boiled them in two quarts of small-beer, let the liquor be strained, and given to the beast in the morning fasting.

For the Cure of a Sheep that has been bitten by a Dog.

The first thing to be done is to pour some oil of turpentine into the wound, and then take a small bit of fat bacon, which must be put into the orifice of the wound, and renewed two or three times every day till it is healed.

N. B. The bacon serves to keep the wound open, so that the poisonous matter is easily extracted.

Another Remedy which will answer the same End.

Boil in one pint of tar half a pound of hogs lard, and let it be poured into the wound while it is something more than milk warm.

To make a Ewe have strong Lambs.

Lay her on soft straw in a warm inclosure, and mix with one pint of fresh ale one handful of mint leaves; let the whole be boiled together, and when the liquor is strained off give it to the beast milk warm in the morning.

N. B. This may be repeated two or three times.

To recover a Sucking Lamb that is sick.

Boil in one pint of ale one handful of southernwood, and the same quantity of rue; mix with the liquor a handful of marigold flowers, and when it has stood till it is about milk warm, let it be given in one spoonful at a time to the lamb every six hours.

Another

Another Remedy for a Lamb that has been weaned.

Hold him fast between your legs, and rub over his face some fresh excrement, after which you must open his mouth, and force into it some human urine from the mouth of a phial.

N. B. This will for a little time increase his sickness, but it will procure his recovery at last.

How to cure a Sheep whose Horns have been broken off by Accident.

Take a quarter of a pound of hogs lard, the same quantity of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of hard soap; boil the whole together, and when properly reduced to a consistency, let it be made up into a plaister, and laid upon the place where the horns have been broken off.

For the Cure of such Distempers as are occasioned by the Bites of Flies.

Take one pint of train-oil and mix with it half a pint of oil of turpentine; boil them together till they are properly mixed, and then dip a feather in the liquor and apply it to the wound.

A Remedy to keep off Flies from injuring Sheep.

The flies are frequently injurious to the cattle, especially in the summer, and therefore it is necessary that the farmer should be provided with a proper remedy, and nothing can be better than the following:

F 2

Boil

Boil in one pint of tar one handful of foot, and half a pint of thick cream; let the liquor be strained off, and while it is milk warm anoint the beast with it.

N. B. This application has in most cases proved effectual.

A Remedy for a Swelling in Sheep.

Take one pint of lintseed oil, and boil in it one handful of marshmallow leaves, with two ounces of hogs lard; add to them one ounce of powder of red lead, after which let it be rubbed upon the parts affected while it is warm.

N. B. This quantity will serve for four sheep, but it must be increased in proportion to the number who are affected.

To break a Swelling in Sheep.

Take a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, six ounces of honey, and five ounces of oil of turpentine, add to it three ounces of bees wax, two ounces of rosin, and hold the whole over a gentle fire till all the materials are properly mixed; then add to them two ounces of fresh butter, and one ounce of red lead: Let this medicine be put into an earthen pot, and when any swelling appears in the sheep let it be rubbed with it.

A Liquid for the Cure of Wounds in Sheep.

Sheep are so often subject to wounds, that general as well as particular remedies must be used. The following is pointed out as a general remedy:

Take

Take allum and copperas of each two ounces, and half a pint of spirits of wine ; boil them in one gallon of fresh water about ten minutes, and when the liquor has been suffered to cool, add to it one ounce of camphire : Let the liquor be put up into a bottle, and kept till it is wanted.

To cure Boils or Ulcers in Sheep.

The first thing to be done is to make a poultice of wheat flour, to which must be added two yolks of eggs, and a quarter of a pint of tar ; this will ripen the boil so as to bring it to a head, and when it is ripe let it be pricked with a needle, that the corrupt matter may be brought away ; when that has been done, mix with one ounce of honey the same quantity of rosin, turpentine, and burnt salt ; put these into a vessel, and hold them over the fire till they are properly mixed ; let them be then made up into a plaister and applied to the sore.

For the Cure of Wounds occasioned by Pricks of Thorns.

Take one handful of the kernels of common nuts, and when they have been bruised together in a mortar, add to them half a pound of black soap, and a handful of black snails ; and when they are all properly mixed, let them be spread on small pieces of leather and applied to the wound at different times.

Another Receipt which will answer the same End.

Take one ounce of Burgundy pitch, with the same quantity of oil of turpentine; mix with these ingredients a quarter of a pint of sallad oil, with the same quantity of oil of spike; let these when properly mixed be spread upon a cloth and tied round the parts affected.

N. B. This will be sufficient for six sheep, so that it may be increased or decreased in proportion to the number.

A Cure for the Bite of a Snake or Viper in the Udder of Sheep.

Take one handful of plantain leaves, and add to them half an ounce of bole-armoniac, with the same quantity of vinegar; mix the whole together over a slow fire in an earthen pot, after which let it be made up into a salve, and anoint the parts affected with it three times a day.

To cure the Bite of a Shrew Mouse.

Let the skin be opened so as to draw out the poisonous matter, then mix in half a pint of vinegar one handful of common salt, mix with it one handful of sage leaves either green or dried; let the whole be boiled in stale urine, and when it has stood till it is about milk warm, let it be applied to the parts affected, and in most cases that will promote a cure.

Of

Of gelding Lambs.

The most proper time for gelding lambs is the same with that of all other cattle, namely, the decline of the moon; and although what is here asserted may appear to be trifling, yet the utility of the practice has been found by experience, by which most prescriptions ought to be tried. They may be gelded when they are about three months old, so as the weather is warm, for cold will always be attended with danger. When the proper time is fixed on, consistent with the age of the lambs and the temperature of the weather, let a string be tied round the cod, and an incision made between the stones, then let the stones be drawn out with the sinews as far as you can without overstraining the creature; cleave a small stick and twist about the sinews, after which sever them off with a hot iron, and when it has been anointed with fresh butter, sew up the wound with silk.

For the Cure of Giddiness in Sheep.

This distemper is generally occasioned by excessive heat in the summer, and therefore they should be blooded as soon as you perceive them begin to stagger; the bleeding will be best in the nose; after which, in two quarts of small beer infuse of balm, rue, and mint, one handful each; when the liquor is strained off, let one pint of it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

A Cure for the Loss of Cud.

Take one pint of sharp vinegar, and boil in it a spoonful of bay salt with a handful of wheat flour; let the materials be strained off, and made up into balls of the size of a hazel nut, and one given to the beast in the morning.

N. B. It must be thrust down his throat, and being repeated three mornings, it will in most cases be sufficient, but when that fails it may be continued two mornings longer.

For the Cure of the Ague in Sheep.

The first thing to be done, is to bleed the beast between the claws, after which the wound must be bound up with a linen rag, and during twenty-four hours it must not be allowed to walk. In the mean time boil in two quarts of small beer two roots of garlick, and of rue, betony, and wood sorrel, with one ounce of pepper; boil them about twenty minutes, and let about a quarter of a pint be given to the beast in the morning.

N. B. This if given to lambs must have a little ewes milk mixed with it.

For the Rheum and Catarrh.

These are very troublesome distempers, and generally proceed from heavy, phlegmatic humours; they make their appearance, which is generally by running at the nose; when these symptoms appear, let some assafoetida be burnt, and the nose held over the smoke. Elder bark burnt in the same manner will answer the same end.

The

The most proper drink to be given is ale with aniseeds boiled in it, and this may be given three times a day till the beast recovers.

For the Cure of Pains in the Teeth of Sheep.

Let the beast be blooded in the gums, or upper lip, and then rub the parts with the juice of garlick and salt for two or three mornings together, and continue doing so till the pains are removed.

For the Cure of Saint Anthony's Fire.

This distemper is by some called wild fire, and often proves fatal to sheep; the most proper cure for it is the following:

Take of foot, the juice of housleek, turpentine, and bole armoniac, one ounce each; make these into a plaister over a gentle fire, and then wash the parts affected with ewes milk, and then apply the plaister to the wound.

N. B. Three or four dressings on as many mornings will for the most part be sufficient, but in some cases it will be necessary to continue it longer, and this must be left to the experience of the farmer, whose business it is to make himself acquainted with the diseases of his cattle.

To kill Lice or Maggots.

Cattle are often afflicted with these vermin, especially sheep, which is owing to the shelter they find in the wool; to remedy this, take one gallon of urine, and boil in it a handful of burdock roots,

wash the sheep all over with it, and then anoint the parts affected with a little tar-water.

N. B. This will be sufficient for six sheep, and so it must be increased or decreased in proportion to the number who labour under the effects of the disease.

For the Fever in Sheep.

When the first symptoms of this disorder appear, let the cattle infected with it be separated from those who are whole; it will be necessary to enquire whether the distemper arises from heat or cold: if from cold, then they must be put under proper shelter; if from heat, then let them be kept in cooling sheds, and no place more proper than among trees.

Give to each of the sheep the following medicine: boil in one quart of water half a pint of vinegar, and when the liquor has been strained off let it be given to the beast.

For the Cramp in Sheep.

Cinquefoil, or, as it is commonly called, five leaved grass, must be pulled while it is green, and then let one handful of it be boiled in two quarts of water, mixed with one quart of white wine; give the beast one pint in the morning, and another on the morning following. In the mean time bathe his legs with warm water.

N. B. It is in the summer that sheep are mostly afflicted with this disorder, and the drink here prescribed is both cool and refreshing.

For the Cure of the Phlegm in Sheep.

This disorder is peculiar to sheep in every season of the year, and probably from the nature of their constitution they are more subject to it than any other creatures.

To cure it, boil in two quarts of fresh ale half a handful of roots of fern, with the same quantity of betony-leaves; and when the liquor has been strained off, let half a pint of it be given to the beast in the morning.

For the Cure of Sheep who are afflicted with Water in their Bellies.

This distemper is occasioned by feeding on wet pastures, which of all others generally prove the most fatal to sheep. The most common symptoms of this disorder are the appearances of bags between the flesh and the skin, which very much resemble the nature of swelling, and if it is not cured in time it will occasion the rot. The only way of curing it is by purging, and that may be done by mixing with one ounce of cloves the same quantity of turmeric, and having steeped it in warm milk, give it to the beast in the morning fasting, and take care to prevent it from catching cold.

For the Small-pox in Sheep.

The most common symptoms are pimples coming out on the skin, and they are most commonly of a purple colour. The first thing to be done is to separate the infected beast from all the rest of the flock,

flock, lest a contagious distemper should be spread among them; then let the wool be clipped off, and anoint the parts affected with tar-water very thin, and a little of the juice of garlick mixed with it.

To fasten the Teeth of Sheep when they become loose.

It is absolutely necessary that every sort of care should be taken of sheep; and as they are often obliged to feed in the coldest season, so the cold often affects their teeth, which prevents them from eating their food in a proper manner. The first thing to be done is to bleed the gums, and then rub them with salt and burnt allum; sage should at the same time be boiled in water, and when the liquor is strained off let it be given to the beast.

N. B. This must be given in proportion to the number of those afflicted.

A Remedy for Worms in the Bellies of Sheep.

The most common symptoms of this distemper, to which sheep are frequently subject, is the beast's beating his belly with his feet, and looking frequently round to his sides, as if he was frightened at something.

When these symptoms first begin to appear, let the beasts affected be separated from the rest of the flock, and to each of them must be given the following medicine:

Take one handful of the leaves of coriander, and having pressed the juice out of them, let it be mixed with half a pint of honey; put this into a quart of warm water, in which one handful of wormwood has been boiled, and give it to him in the morning fasting.

N. B. This

N. B. This remedy may be easily procured, and it will be necessary for every farmer to keep some of it ready prepared.

A Cure for the Running of the Nose in Sheep.

This distemper has often proved fatal to sheep, and it is generally occasioned by their being kept too late where the air is damp, or by their feeding on marshy grounds, where they are apt to be infected with too much moisture.

In such cases, the first thing to be done is to smoke the beast with flour of brimstone burnt over a slow fire; or (which will answer the same end) burn rags which have been dipped in vinegar, and hold them under the nose of the beast; you must then take three or four handfuls of bay leaves, and having washed them clean, boil them in vinegar, let the liquor be strained off, and half a pint of it given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. If there are many of the sheep affected, then the quantity of the composition must be increased in proportion to the number.

For Scabs on the Mouths of Lambs or Sheep.

In lambs this distemper is occasioned by their being sent too early to graze, a circumstance which must proceed from avarice. However, when it does take place, the most proper remedy is the following:

Boil in one quart of vinegar one handful of bay salt, and the same quantity of hyssop; let the liquor be strained off, and the mouth of the beast washed with it; this being done, the following ointment must be applied: mix with four ounces
of

of fresh butter one ounce of bees-wax, and one ounce of tar; let these be held over a slow fire till they are all properly mixed together, and then make up a plaister to be applied to the parts of the mouth affected.

N. B. This is one of the best remedies that can be thought of, and is generally attended with the most beneficial consequences.

To prevent the Wool falling off from Sheep.

Common experience has long since pointed out, that if sheep go frequently among furze, shrubs or bushes, their wool will be torn in such a manner, that great part of it will fall off, and this may be attended with great loss to the farmer; for there is scarce any thing of so much importance to the community as wool: in such cases, the following remedy must be used: Take four handfuls of ashen leaves, with the same quantity of fennel-seed, and having boiled these in one gallon of fresh water, let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beasts.

N. B. One quart will be sufficient for one beast at a time, and so on in proportion to the number of those who are affected.

For Rheums in the Eyes of Sheep.

Take one pint of white wine, and boil in it honey-suckle leaves, with the same quantity of eye-bright; let the liquor be strained off, and rubbed over the nostrils and eyes of the sheep.

For the Cure of Weakness in the Eyes of Sheep.

Sheep are tender creatures, and for the most part they are frequently subject to weakness of sight. It is therefore necessary that the utmost care should be taken of them.

The following remedy has been often tried, and always attended with the most beneficial consequences :

Take one ounce of allum, and half an ounce of hartshorn, and when they have been properly mixed, let them be blown through a quill into the eyes of the beast, after which anoint the eyes with eye-bright water.

A Remedy to prevent Sickness in Sheep.

Sheep are most commonly subject to sickness in the beginning of the summer, and therefore the first thing to be done is to bleed them in the tail and the nose; after which you must boil lavender and hyssop in fresh water, allowing one handful of each to a gallon, and let one pint of it be given to one beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. It must be increased or decreased according to the number; and experience has shewn, that the fragrant smell of the herbs will induce the sheep to drink the liquor.

For common Pains in the Bowels.

This disorder, to which sheep are frequently subject, is occasioned by too rank feeding in rich pastures, and sometimes by eating such things as are inconsistent with their constitutions.

To

To remedy this, take two quarts of water, and boil in it a handful of rue, with one ounce of coriander-seeds, and when the liquor has been strained off, give it to the sheep to drink.

N. B. This drink will be sufficient for two sheep, and so on in proportion to a greater number.

For the Cure of the running Scab.

This disorder is occasioned by grossness in the blood, which generally proceeds from the beasts feeding in too rich pastures.

When the first symptoms begin to appear, it will be necessary to bleed the beast afflicted under the tongue, and then boil in one quart of milk a handful of sage; add to it one ounce of the root of burdock, with a handful of elder leaves; let the liquor be strained off, and half a pint of it given to the beast at a time.

N. B. The beast must not be suffered to eat any thing till twelve hours after he has taken the medicine.

For the Dropsy in Sheep.

This disorder, like agues in the human body, arises from the sheep's feeding on wet grounds, or being turned out too early in the morning before the dew is dried up from the grass.

To remedy this, let the wool be clipped from each of the shoulders close to the skin, and then make an incision in each of the shoulders deep enough to admit a pea, which must be put into it by the way of a tent; the tent must be kept within the incision three or four days, in order to draw off the corrupted matter, and then it may be removed.

For

For the Cure of the Rot in Sheep.

This is one of the most dreadful disorders that sheep can be afflicted with, and what is worst of all, it generally spreads itself in the same manner as the plague. The most common symptoms of this disorder are the following, as well as the causes:

The causes are universally acknowledged to be that of feeding on wet grounds, which of all others are the most prejudicial to sheep; the first symptoms are costiveness, and then a violent looseness afterwards, which for most part reduces the beast to a great state of weakness, and almost endangers its life; a violent cough generally takes place, and the beast appears to be totally dejected; the eyes appear to be red and watery, and then it will be necessary to use the following precautions:

In such cases let the sheep be penned close up, and fed for two or three days with oats; on the fourth day put among the oats some bay-salt, to the amount of one handful of it to every four sheep. If they begin to recover, then the salt must not be used; but if otherwise, then the quantity must be doubled.

N. B. If you have not proper pens for the sheep, then they may be put into any common inclosures.

To kill Insects in Sheep.

Take one pound of goose-grease, with the same quantity of tar, and mix therewith one ounce of brimstone; put these materials into an earthen pot, and hold it over a slow fire till all the materials are dissolved; when it has stood till it is about milk warm, let it be rubbed over the parts affected.

For

For the Cure of violent Heats in Sheep.

This disorder is occasioned by the irregular manner in which cattle are fed, particularly sheep, and therefore the most proper remedy is the following :

Take one gallon of warm water, and boil in it one handful of sage, with the same quantity of pennyroyal ; add to the whole half a handful of hyssop, and when the liquor has been strained off, let it be given to the beast milk warm, in the morning.

A gentle Purge for Sheep in the Spring.

Take one quarter of an ounce of antimony, with four or five sprigs of laurel, add to them a handful of the leaves of roses dried ; let these be boiled in two quarts of whey, and when the liquor has been strained off, let one quarter of a pint be given to each of the sheep in the morning fasting.

N. B. It must be increased in proportion to the number.

For the Ring-worm in Sheep.

This distemper will frequently happen in different parts of the bodies of the animals, but in most cases the following remedy will prove effectual :

Mix with half a pint of sweet oil one ounce of salt, and the same quantity of allum ; let them be held over a slow fire in an earthen vessel till they are properly dissolved ; and then make the whole up into a plaister mixed with about half an ounce of tar.

N. B. The above quantity will be sufficient for six sheep, so that it may be increased in proportion to

to the number, and it must be rubbed on a piece of leather and applied to the parts affected.

The Methods used in Scotland in order to prevent the Rot among the Sheep.

In Scotland and some parts of the North of England there are many plantations of fir and pine trees, and many of their sheep are fed with what is dropped from them during the winter; this is generally done during the severity of the frost, and the sheep being kept in proper inclosures under the shelter of the fir trees: it is certain nothing can be more beneficial to sheep than the droppings of fir trees in winter; but this can only take place in some particular parts of the kingdom.

The Methods used to prevent the Rot in Lincolnshire.

It has been already observed that the rot is generally occasioned either by feeding on wet pastures, or by some sorts of unwholesome food; it is therefore necessary that something should be given to the beast, and certainly nothing can be more proper than the following medicine:

Take one spoonful of pork brine, and add to it the same quantity of flour of brimstone, and let this be given to the beast in the morning fasting, otherwise it will not be of any service.

Another Receipt for the same Disorder, which will answer the same End.

Take one gallon of human urine, and mix with it one handful of common salt, and when they have

have been boiled together a quarter of an hour, let the liquor be strained off, and given at half a pint a time to the beast, repeating it two or three mornings.

A Rule to make a Drink to prevent the Rot in Sheep.

Take one peck of malt, and make it as if you were going to brew it into beer, and make of the malt twelve gallons of liquor; when the liquor has stood to cool, boil in it of wormwood, penny-royal, bloodwort, plantain, and sage, one handful each; let the whole liquor be strained off, and then some bran mixed with it; this liquor may be put up in earthen vessels, and given to the sheep when there is any reason to fear that they are in danger.

How to know a sound Sheep from one that is infected.

If a sheep is perfectly sound, his eye will be bright and cheerful, the white part will be without spots; his gums will be red, his teeth white and even, his skin on his brisket will be red, and so will each side betwixt his body and his shoulders where the wool cannot grow, his skin in general will be loose and his wool fast, and his breathing regular. On the other hand, if the sheep is not sound, his eyes will be heavy, pale, and spotted, his breast and gums white, his teeth foul and yellow, the wool will fall off from the skin, and he will have a strong inclination to sleep.

A Method

A Method to recover and fatten Sheep who have had the Rot.

Let the sheep be kept up in an inclosure, and fed under cover; a trough should be set before them filled with kiln-dried split pease, mixed with pollard and bran; some hay must be laid under the cover for them to lie on, and water set before them; great care should be used to prevent them from eating or drinking too much at a time, lest it should give them a surfeit; and by attending to this rule they will not only be cured of the rot, but they will likewise recover their flesh and be extremely fit for the market.

To prevent Sheep from being injured by Hail-showers.

Let the keeper drive the sheep from the place where the hail falls, and put them up in an inclosure, where they must be kept and fed with bran and pollard at least two days, which will prevent them from receiving any injury.

An excellent Remedy for Sheep who discover Symptoms of the Red Water.

The symptoms are a redness of the water, which has almost the appearance of blood, and in such cases it will be necessary to make use of the following remedy:

Beat four ounces of allum into fine powder, and add to it the same quantity of fresh butter; make the whole up into little balls of about the size of a common nut each, and give one to the sheep at a time;

time; the ball must be thrust down his throat with your fingers; but if it is a lamb, then one half will be sufficient.

N. B. If this is repeated three or four mornings the distemper will take a favourable turn.

A second Remedy which will answer the same End.

Boil in one quart of fresh water one ounce of roch allum, and the same quantity of common allum; when the liquor has been strained off, let it be given to the sheep luke warm.

For the Cure of Colds in Sheep.

Take one pint of new milk from the cow, and mix with it half a spoonful of tar, and one spoonful of treacle; when these are properly mixed over a slow fire, in an earthen dish, let them be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This will only be sufficient for one beast, and therefore it must be increased according to the number.

For the Cure of Gripes in Sheep.

Take one pint of common gin, and mix with it as much barley meal as will dry it up; let it be made up into a paste, and about the size of a common nut thrust down the throat of the beast in the morning fasting.

For the Cure of Diseases in the Lungs.

Take one handful of red sage, and the same quantity of parsley, to which must be added one
root

root of garlick; bruise these together, and when they are properly mixed, let them be boiled in one quart of white wine, then add to the liquor two ounces of honey; and when about milk warm, give the beast one large spoonful of it in the morning fasting.

For Disorders in the Gall.

Boil in one quart of fresh ale one ounce of the seeds of parsley, one handful of elder leaves, one ounce of elder bark, and when the liquor has been strained off, let it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

To refresh Sheep who have been tired with Travelling.

When the sheep are tired with driving they will lay themselves down and hang out their tongues. For the cure of this distemper pull two or three handfuls of plantain leaves, and rub them on the nose of the beast, then give him a little water, and he will go on with the same courage as before.

To cure Swellings in the Ears of Sheep.

When this happens it will be necessary to cut off the ear of the beast and then anoint the wound with a mixture of the following materials:

Take one quarter of a pint of oil of turpentine, one ounce of Castile soap, and the same quantity of hog's lard; let these be boiled together in one quart of white wine, and it will make an exceeding good ointment.

*To heal a Sheep, Part of whose Skin has been torn off
by a Dog.*

Every person acquainted with cattle knows that this will frequently happen, and it is often owing to the brutality of those persons who have the care of the sheep. To cure it you must take half a pound of hog's lard, and add to it one ounce of tar; let these be kept over a slow fire till they are properly dissolved, and then make them up into a plaster, and apply them on a piece of cloth or thin linen rag to the wound.

To stop Scouring in a House Lamb.

Take one handful of horse-beans, and hold them over the fire in a shovel till they are quite dry; then let them be beaten to a powder, and given to the lamb in a pint of milk, which will not only stop the scouring, but will be at the same time very refreshing.

*To cure Swellings in the Bellies of Sheep, occasioned
by eating the Sprouts of Turnips.*

Let the farmer always keep beside him a large bottle of gin, in which has been infused at least one handful of pepper, and when the beast is disordered give him one quarter of a pint at a time.

N. B. It is in a manner absolutely necessary that the farmer should have this medicine always ready beside him, because the cattle, especially sheep, are often suddenly seized with the distemper.

For

For the Cure of Worms in Sheep.

Sheep are as frequently subject to this disease as human creatures, and therefore nothing should be omitted to point out a remedy for it. Mix with one pint of honey one handful of the leaves of coriander seed, let them simmer in an earthen dish over a slow fire, and when they are about milk warm, let them be given to the beast.

N. B. This will be sufficient for four sheep, and so on in proportion to a greater number.

For the Cure of the White Water in Sheep.

Take one pint of fresh water and pour into it a tea-spoonful of elixir of vitriol; let this be put into a funnel, and poured into the mouth of the beast.

N. B. This receipt is in such repute in Lincolnshire, that they never make use of any other, and for the most part it is attended with very beneficial consequences.

To Cure Scabs in the Mouth of Sheep.

Mix with half a pint of cream the juice of one handful of hemlock, and when those have been held over a slow fire till they are properly dissolved, let the mouth of the beast be anointed with it.

Of the Measles in Sheep, and the proper Methods of Cure.

This distemper generally seizes the sheep during the latter months of the summer, and it is most
G commonly

commonly occasioned by the heat of the southerly winds. The first symptoms are scabby pimples, of a red or purple colour, appearing on the skin, and it will be best distinguished on the parts where the wool has fallen off. When these symptoms make their first appearance, let the beast affected be removed from the flock, lest it should infect those who are well.

As an outward Application in order to remove the Disorder,

Boil in one pint of vinegar one handful of the leaves of rosemary, and when the liquor has been properly strained off, let the parts be rubbed with it.

An inward Remedy for the same.

Boil in two quarts of fresh water one handful of sage, and the same quantity of rue; let the liquor be strained off, and when milk-warm given to the beast.

N. B. This liquor, according to the quantity here prescribed, will be sufficient for four sheep, but it must be increased in proportion to the number; and the aromatic smell of the herbs will always induce the beast to drink it.

To prevent Diseases in Sheep during a rainy Season.

Take one pound of crude antimony, add to it half a pound of nitre, and a quarter of a pound of red tartar; let these be properly mixed together, and then mix with the whole of the ingredients two ounces

ounces of wheat-flour, and the same quantity of dried wormwood. Let the whole be made up into a paste, and about the size of a walnut given to the beast once or twice a week, according as it may appear necessary.

N. B. The sheep must not be suffered to drink on that day they take this medicine, otherwise it will not be attended with the desired effects.

Another preventive Remedy for Sheep that feed in wet Grounds.

Take one pound of salt-petre well ground to powder, of bay-berries four ounces, juniper-berries the same quantity, one ounce of common salt; to which must be added of hellebore root, of fern, rue, and hyssop, one ounce each, with two ounces of the tops of wormwood. Let all these be pounded together in a mortar, and give to each sheep half an ounce two or three times a week in the morning.

N. B. A little salt should be sprinkled over all the medicines given to the sheep, and when they have taken them they should be driven about till it begins to operate.

For the Cure of the Apoplexy in Sheep.

This distemper, which often proves fatal to sheep, is occasioned by the violent heat of the sun during the summer season, and in general when the wind blows from the south without rain. The first symptoms are giddiness in the head, and a turning round as if they were looking for something, and in such cases it will be necessary to bleed the beast in the jugular vein. If the beast falls down suddenly and dies, then let it be buried immediately, lest the in-

fection should spread ; but if there appear any signs of life, there will be swelling in some parts of the body, and that swelling must be gently opened, and then there will be found a worm, which must be taken out with great care, and then the wound to be bound up with a plaister of hogs lard mixed with treacle.

PART

P A R T IV.

Of Horses.

HORSES are of so much service to the community in general, that too much cannot be said to preserve their health, and making them an useful article of commerce and labour to those farmers who are their proprietors. Whether we consider them as creatures designed for labour or pleasure, still they are useful, and have been so in all ages.

As an animal, none can ever be more docile than a horse, nor can any be trained up in a more easy manner than they generally are. From the most early accounts that we have of the heathen nations horses were used in war, and it is well known to what degree of perfection they have been brought during the time in which we live. With respect to labour, it is well known we cannot do without horses, otherwise it would be with the utmost difficulty that goods could be conveyed from one place to another. It is the same with respect to pleasure; for were it not for the assistance of horses, our holiday gentry would scarce be able to make an excursion into the country as a relaxation from business.

Now when these things are all maturely considered, and when the farmer is convinced that it is his duty to promote his own interest as soon as it lies in his power, surely he will not neglect any means that can be used to preserve the health of his horses, seeing so much depends upon it. With respect to the diseases of horses, they are numerous, and ought to be attended to with the utmost care.

The first thing to be done is to raise the pavements of the stables, about half a foot above the surface of the ground, and cover them over with straw, so as to prevent the beasts from catching cold.

The manger should be kept clean from all sorts of impurities, lest it should hurt the horses, and it is necessary that each of the horses should be separated by stalls. A considerable quantity of light and air should be let into the stable, because that will not only keep the beast chearful, but likewise cause such medicines as are given to him to operate with the most desired success. The food of the horses should be the most sweet that can be procured, and it should be given them regularly three times a day. But then it must be considered, that this regimen here prescribed is only to be attended to while the horses are taking the medicines, which shall be hereafter prescribed, for horses who are in a state of health will be better supported by nature than by medicines.

For the Cure of Imposthumes in the Ears of Horses.

Pull a green burdock leaf, and wrap in it one handful of sorrel, and roast it in the embers of a slow fire till the sorrel is properly softened. This must be applied at least once every day to the imposthume, till it breaks.

For

For a Horse that is frequently attended with Shiverings.

Take two quarts of ale, and boil in it the following ingredients: Leaves of cowslip, hyssop, and liver-wort, of each one handful; add to them one ounce of common pepper, and when the liquor has been boiled about a quarter of an hour, let it be strained off and given to the beast milk-warm.

N. B. This, in the same quantity here prescribed, must be given to the beast three days successively.

For the Cure of the Cramp in Horses.

The cramp in any animal, as well as in the human body, is neither less or more than a contraction of the joints, which occasions great pains, and therefore it ought to be attended to by every person who has the care of horses.

The causes of this disorder are either surfeits or hunger, both of which will obstruct the common operations of the animal frame. The most common symptoms are the following, and they ought to be attended to with great care: The horse will carry his neck stiff; his back will rise up much in the same manner as that of a camel; his fore legs will stand close together; and when he lies down his backbone will cleave so much to his belly, that it will be difficult to raise him.

As this disease is frequent among horses, so the remedy for it requires to be understood with great care, and the most probable is the following:

Make a hole in a dunghill, in which he must be kept till he sweats, taking care that the mould is kept all over his body, except his head, which must be kept at liberty, in order to enjoy the benefit

of fresh air. When he has been kept in this position about six hours, let him be taken out and put into a warm stable, and let the following drink be given him:

Boil in one quart of white wine the following ingredients, cummin seeds, aniseeds, and assafoetida, one ounce each, and add to them one ounce of olive oil; when they have boiled together about a quarter of an hour, let the liquor be strained off, and given the beast luke-warm in the morning.

For the Cholic in Horses and Mares.

This distemper is what both horses and mares are frequently subject to, and it is generally occasioned by eating unwholesome food.

To cure it make use of the following medicine:

Boil in common water one handful of fennel, with two pounds of fresh malt; and when the liquor has been properly strained off, let it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This medicine will be of great service towards promoting an opening in the body, and removing all sorts of costiveness, so that the beast will soon be restored to its former state of health.

A Cure for Horses who are afflicted with pissing of Blood, or what is commonly called Red Water.

This distemper always proceeds from strains, particularly in the loins; and therefore the first thing to be done is to bleed the horse in the neck, and then give him one pint of fresh ale, in which one handful of rue has been boiled.

This

This will restore him to a proper state of health, unless his body is so much consumed as to be past cure.

For Pain in the Kidneys.

Steep in one quart of strong beer one handful of maiden-hair, let the liquor be strained off, and then add to it sixteen ounces of turpentine, and give it to the horse every morning.

Directions for Mares who have foaled.

On the second day after the mare has foaled, let her be turned into fresh pasture, and kept away from the rest of the cattle. This will be a great means to procure milk for the foal, and will restore the mare to a proper state of health.

For the Cure of the Spleen in Horses.

Boil in the water which the horse is to drink in the morning one handful of agrimony, add to them a little fresh butter; and when the whole has been reduced to a consistency, let it be made up in balls, the size of a nut, and one given to the beast every morning for three days.

For the Cure of a Mare after foaling.

It will sometimes happen, that mares have great difficulty in foaling, which will reduce them to much weakness. In such cases, take one quart of old strong beer, and boil in it one handful of fennel,

with one quarter of a pint of olive-oil. Let the liquor be strained off, and given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. The steam of this liquor should, while hot, be held under the nose, and that in general will be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

For Strains in Horses.

Take two quarts of white wine, and boil in it the following ingredients: Two ounces of hogs lard, the same quantity of castile soap; when they have been properly boiled, let them be made up into a composition, and applied to the parts affected.

N. B. It will be necessary for the farmer to keep this medicine ready by him, because horses are at all times subject to accidents of that nature.

For the Cure of the Bladders in a Horse's Mouth.

They are a sort of blisters, which, because they resemble bags, are called bladders. To cure them, the first thing to be done is to open them with a lancet, and then let the corruptive matter be pressed out; wash the fore part with warm water, in which one ounce of allum, one handful of red sage, and half an ounce of honey has been boiled.

N. B. This will be sufficient for one horse, and must be increased in proportion to the number, always taking care to wash the mouth four times a day till the disorder is removed.

For the Cure of the Bloody Rists in the Mouths of Horses.

Make a composition of vinegar and salt, and then wash the mouth of the beast with it; when this
has

has been done, take one ounce of honey, mixed with powder of jet, and rub it upon the sore, and it will soon heal. In the mean time give the beast the following drink :

Boil in one quart of water a handful of the inward bark of elm, and add to it a small quantity of honey.

N. B. When the liquor has been strained off, let it stand till it is milk-warm, and then given to the beast.

To cure the Cords in Horses.

First, make the following composition : take of the leaves of fine myrrh and hartshorn, of each four ounces, and when they have been dried over the fire let them be made into a powder, and kept up close in a bottle till they are wanted.

When the beast is seized with this distemper, take of this powder half an ounce, and add to it the following ingredients; powder of aniseeds half an ounce, half an ounce of saffron, half a drachm of honey, half an ounce of fresh butter, and boil the whole in one quart of small beer, mixed with half a pint of sharp vinegar. Hold the whole over a slow fire till the materials are properly dissolved, and then give it to the beast in the morning fasting. About half an hour after he has received this drink, let him be led out into the fields, and rode gently up and down for two or three hours. On the next morning let the same experiment be tried, and there will be little doubt of its being attended with the desired success.

N. B. It will be necessary that the horse is kept in exercise two hours every day till he is perfectly recovered.

To cure hard Swellings in Horses.

Take one ounce of sweet oil, and mix with it the following ingredients; of camphire, two drachms, and two ounces of nerve ointment; make the whole up into a plaister, and apply it to the parts affected.

For the Cure of the Cough in Horses.

Take one quart of fresh milk, and boil in it the following ingredients; of cloves one-ounce, and one head of garlick; let the liquor, when it has boiled half an hour, be strained off, and given to the beast milk-warm.

N. B. It will be sometimes necessary to add to it about half a pound of treacle, which will make it the more palatable, but this needs not be done unless the beast refuses the drink as above prescribed.

For severe Colds in Horses.

Make a paste of the following ingredients: Take one ounce of the flowers of rosemary, half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of white tartar, two ounces of honey, and add to them a handful of wheat-flour; make these into balls of half an ounce each, and give it to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. One ball will be enough at a time, but it must be repeated till he is perfectly recovered.

To cure the Bloody Flux in Horses.

Boil in three pints of new milk five ounces of isinglass, and keep it on the fire till it is reduced to the

the thickness of cream ; let the liquor be then strained through a sieve, in order to take out the dross of the isinglass, and then give it to the horse milk warm, in the morning fasting, and it must be repeated at least three days successively.

For a Horse that has the Megrim.

Give the horse a gentle sweat by riding him about an hour in the morning, and after you have brought him home, prepare for him the following medicine : Take one quarter of a pound of fresh butter, and mix with it three ounces of the tops of rosemary ; make these up into balls of the size of a walnut, the mouth of the horse must be held open, and the ball thrust down his throat.

N. B. This may be repeated three or four days, as may appear necessary, for in all such cases it will be the duty of the farmer to make himself acquainted with the diseases of his cattle, otherwise he will neglect promoting his own interest.

For the Cure of Horses who have a Stoppage in their Urine.

Dissolve in one quart of small beer a quarter of an ounce of Castile soap, add to it two ounces of parsley, and when the materials are mixed let them be given to the beast at a time.

For the Cure of Deafness in Horses.

Take one spoonful of vinegar, and the same quantity of the juice of rue ; let these be well mixed together, and put into each of the horse's ears ; after which let him be blooded in the neck.

To Cure a Stroke in a Horse's Eye.

Take one ounce of honey, with the same quantity of ginger; let these be well mixed together, and given in the following manner to the beast: Open his eye-lids, and pour a little of it in while it is milk-warm, and this must be repeated thrice for as many days.

To clear the Eyes of Horses.

Take two ounces of fresh butter, and the same quantity of salt, which must be well mixed together. This must be put into the ears of the horse, and then his ears must be put close up, lest any cold should get in.

For the Eye-lids of a Horse that are swelled.

This will often happen, and then the beast must be kept warm with a woollen cloth, and rub his eye-lids twice every day with the following ointment: Mix one pint of white rose water, two ounces of sugar-candy, and the same quantity of honey; and when they have been boiled together about an hour, let the liquor be strained off, and when it is about milk-warm rub it over the eye-lids of the beast with a little bit of old silk.

For the Cure of the Quitter Bone in Horses.

There is a bone which grows out from above the upper part of the hoof near the joint. For the cure of this, it will be necessary to make an incision on the

the side where the bone makes its appearance. Let the wound bleed freely for about ten minutes, and then put into it some butter mixed with common salt; then take a soft linen cloth, and put it round the instrument with which you have made the incision, and probe the wound to the bottom, so as to get at the root of the bone; you must then put into it two or three grains of the powder of mercury, then spread over it a little tow, and over all a thick woollen, tied so fast that it may not come off; this must be repeated for two or three days or more, and when the bones come out, then apply to the wound the following remedy: Put into a small pipkin one ounce of honey, and add to it when it begins to grow hot two drachms of verdigrise, four spoonfuls of white wine vinegar, and boil them together for half an hour, then take it off from the fire, and let it stand till it is cool; you must then put into it a little tow, and having steeped it about an inch, let it be thrust into the wound, and cover it tight with a linen cloth fixed with packthread.

N. B. Let it be dressed once every day till it begins to heal, and then it will be sufficient to dress it once in two days, till the cure is completed.

To cure the Mad Staggers in a Horse.

This distemper is best known by the following symptoms: The horse will appear dull in the head, at the same time that he continues foaming at the mouth; his eyes will appear as of a blueish colour; and he will keep wandering from one place to another, without attending to his food in a regular manner. The first thing to be done is to bleed both his neck veins, at least within four days after the symptoms begin to make their appearance; as this distemper lies chiefly in the head, it will be necessary to

to bleed the beast in the nose within two days after he has been blooded in the neck, and this will be of much service to him.

Then mix with two spoonfuls of common gin, of rue one handful, three cloves of garlick, and one spoonful of vinegar; let all these be bruised together, and being divided into two equal parts, let one half be thrust into each of the horse's ears; thrust a little wool in after the medicine, and then stich up with a needle and thread the ears; when this has been done, fume his nostrils from a chafing-dish with the following composition: Beat one head of garlick, with two ounces of marlick, and the same quantity of frankincense, in a mortar, and when they have been held about ten minutes over the fire, let them be held under the nose and mouth of the beast, which will in a great measure contribute towards giving him relief.

N. B. He must be kept in a warm stable, where he must see no light; and let his food be oats, and mashes of ground malt, and his drink cold fresh water.

For the Cure of a Horse who has got a Running in the Reins.

Take one pound of common turpentine, and add to it of bole armoniac and liquorice one pound each; mix with them one handful of fine wheat flour, and make the whole up into a paste; this must be kept till it is wanted for use; and then make it up into balls of about the size of a walnut each, and give three of them to the horse in the morning. The most proper way of giving it is to put it into a pint of small beer warm, and he will drink it; but if he should happen to refuse it, then
it

it must be thrust down his throat, either with the small beer or without it.

N. B. It will be necessary to purge them two or three times before the following medicines are used.

An Application for the Bone of a Horse after it has been broken.

Let the bone be properly set, and when bound up make the following ointment :

Mix with one ounce of bole armoniac the white of three new laid eggs, beat them well together, and having spread them upon a little fine tow, let it be tied round the wound.

N. B. It must be kept tied upon the wound at least nine days.

A Drink to bring away the Glanders from Horses.

Take one quart of strong beer, and boil in it four ounces of figs well sliced, and the same quantity of liquorice; let these be well boiled together, and then put in one drachm of pepper finely ground to powder; add to the liquor five ounces of treacle with the same quantity of butter, and the yolks of two new laid eggs, when these have been boiled about an hour, let the drink be given to the horses luke-warm in the morning fasting.

For the Cure of the Dropsy in a Horse.

First let the horse be blooded in the neck, and then anoint his fore-legs with train-oil; after which give him the following dose: Take one gallon of strong old beer, and keep it over the fire till the scum rises; let the scum be taken off, and one hand-
ful

ful of wormwood added to the liquor, let it be boiled till it is reduced to a quart; after which the liquor must be strained off, and three ounces of treacle added to it, with one ounce of pepper; let these be kept over the fire till all the materials are dissolved, and then given to the beast milk warm.

To heal an accidental Wound in the Flesh of a Horse.

Take one pound of fresh tallow, and mix with it eight ounces of the oil of turpentine; when they are properly mixed, let the whole be made into a plaister and applied to the wound.

An experienced Remedy for the Flux in Horses.

Boil in one quart of strong stale beer half a drachm of the stalks or coverings of pomegranate fruit, well dried and beat into a fine powder, let half an ounce of dill-seed be added to it; and when it has been boiled and strained off, let the liquor be given to the horse in the morning fasting.

N. B. It must be given him milk-warm.

For the Canker in Horses.

Boil in one pint of vinegar four ounces of honey with one handful of red sage; add to them one ounce of allum, four grains of vitriol, and one ounce of bole armoniac; and when they have been boiled about twenty minutes, let the liquor be strained off, and give it milk-warm to the beast.

N. B. The beast must be kept warm during the time that the medicine operates.

For

For the Cure of a Strangury in a Horse.

Take one quart of strong beer, and boil in it half an ounce of aniseeds beaten fine in a mortar, to which must be added one handful of parsley roots; when the liquor has been strained off, let one drachm of the powder of oyster-shells be mixed with it, and give it to the horse while it is milk warm.

For the Cure of a Blood Spavin.

Bleed the beast both above and below the swelling, and then open the tumour in the middle to let out the corruptive matter.

For the Cure of a Quitter in the Flesh.

Take two grains of mercury sublimate in powder, and apply it to the wound, and the beast will soon recover.

For the Cure of Heat in the Mouth of Horses.

This distemper is so common to horses, that every farmer should have a remedy provided against it; and the following has been known from experience to be the best ever yet thought of:

Bleed him in the upper part of the gums, after which wash his mouth with white wine and vinegar mixed with a few grains of salt.

N. B. If this is repeated three or four days, there will be little doubt but the beast will recover.

For

For the Cure of the Grease in Horses.

Make a paste in the following manner: Take two grains of antimony, and an ounce of parsley seed, to which must be added one pint of treacle, and the whole must be made up into a paste, and about the size of a hen's egg given to the horse in the morning.

N. B. Let him be well exercised, and give him warm water to drink.

A Cordial for the Cure of the Shingles.

Mix with one pint of sack one drachm of saffron, and the same quantity of Venice treacle; let these ingredients be properly mixed, and given to the beast in the morning fasting.

An outward Remedy for the same Disorder.

Boil in one quart of new milk one handful of rye flour, with the same quantity of oatmeal; and when the liquor has been strained off, add to it four ounces of turpentine, with the yolks of four eggs, and let the whole as a plaister be applied to the part affected.

For the Cure of a Mortification in Horses.

Take six quarts of common water, and boil in it two handfuls of St. John's wort, with the same quantity of wormwood, one handful of camomile flowers, six ounces of bay-berries, and one pound of common wood ashes; when the liquor has been
boiled

boiled till it is reduced to one gallon, let it be strained off, and add to it one quart of the spirits of wine, one ounce of camphire dissolved in spirits of turpentine; while the liquor is about milk-warm, let a woollen cloth be dipped in it and laid upon the wound or parts affected.

How to make Cordial Balls for Horses.

Take one quart of white wine, to which must be added one ounce of the oil of aniseeds, half a pound of honey, and the same quantity of treacle; mix with them turmeric, colts-foot, and a piece of liquorice, of each two ounces, and make the whole into a paste, which must be made up into balls of about the size of a common nut, and thrust down the throat of the horse in the morning.

N. B. These balls should be always kept in readiness by every farmer, especially as they can be procured at a small expence.

A good Water for inflamed Eyes in Horses.

Boil in one pint of spring water about the quantity of a horse-bean of copperas, and wash his eyes with it twice a day.

N. B. This remedy has been often tried, and for the most part always attended with the desired success.

For the Cure of the Ferceez, or Fercies in Horses.

Let the horse be first blooded, and then give him two drachms of the powder of red precipitate made up into balls, mixed with one ounce of Venice treacle;
after

after which the following drink must be given him:

Take one quart of fine ale, and boil in it two grains of antimony mixed with a little sugar, and let half a pint of it be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

To cure Swellings in the Necks of Horses.

Mix with four ounces of the ointment of marshmallows two grains of mercury sublimate, and apply it to the parts affected.

N. B. This must be repeated every other day till the swelling is removed.

For the Cure of a pestilential Fever among Horses.

Mix with one quart of milk one ounce of Venice treacle, and half an ounce of antimony, snake-root two ounces; and when these are properly mixed, let them be given to the beast.

For the Cure of a Scouring in Horses.

Mix with one pint of milk the same quantity of cinnamon-water, and add to it half an ounce of Venice treacle; and when the ingredients have been properly mixed, let them be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. This is for the most part an infallible remedy in all disorders of this nature.

For

For the Cure of the Mange in Horses.

The back-bone of the horse must be anointed with one drachm of mercury, mixed with half an ounce of hogs lard; and give him some warm beer with sage boiled in it to drink.

For the Cure of Disorders occasioned by Surfeits in Horses.

Take two ounces of the liver of antimony, mix with it one handful of oats, and a quarter of a peck of bran; let the whole be moistened with small beer that has been boiled, and then let it be given to the beast every morning for twenty days together.

For the Discharge of Humours in Horses.

Take four ounces of Epsom salt, dissolve it in one quart of water, and give it to the beast in the morning. If this is not attended with the desired effects, then give the beast two ounces of senna mixed with the above quantity of salt and water.

N. B. If Epsom salt cannot be had, then Glauber's salt will answer the same end, and it may be taken in the same quantity.

A more powerful Purgative when it appears to be necessary.

Mix with one ounce of jalap the same quantity of aloes, and mix with it six grains of salt and the same quantity of cream of tartar; let these be made up into balls, and given to the beast in the morning fasting.

For

For the Cure of Colds in Horses.

The most common symptoms of this distemper are the following, and they will be seldom found to vary in their operations:

The beast has a running at the nose, and his eyes appear watery; in his breathing he has something of a rattling, and his mouth will frequently swell; he will likewise have a violent cough, which is generally occasioned by a change in living, such as his being taken to a cold place after he has been accustomed to one that is hot.

When the first symptoms appear, then let the horse be bled, after which give him the following medicine:

Boil in one gallon of water one handful of mallow leaves, to which must be added the same quantity of camomile flowers; let it be boiled till it is reduced to two quarts, and then add to it four ounces of honey with half a pint of sweet oil; let this be given to the beast in the morning fasting, and let it be repeated for two or three days together.

N. B. This will in a great measure contribute towards keeping the body open, and therefore it ought to be properly attended to.

For the Cure of an old confirmed Cough.

Take of the roots of elicampne and marshmallows eight ounces each, and one pound of stick-liquorice; let these be all dried in the sun, and then pounded till it is like fine snuff; it must be mixed with bran boiled in clear water, and one spoonful of it given to the beast in the morning.

N. B. The

N. B. The horse will dislike it at first, but he will become extremely fond of it after he has been two or three days accustomed to it.

For the Cure of a cold Fever in Horses when there is not a Cough.

The following are the first symptoms of this disorder. The horse droops his head; he stares as if there was something of wildness in his eyes, his tongue will hang down, and he will appear dejected, so as to be almost ready to faint. The first thing to be done is to bleed him plentifully, and this operation must be repeated two or three times occasionally; he must then have a glyster given him, composed of six ounces of senna infused in a common decoction, composed of the decoction of one pint of antimonial wine.

An inward Remedy for the same Disorder.

Take one ounce of nitre and the same quantity of honey, and having made these up into balls of the size of a common nut, let one of them be mixed with the common drink given to the horse in the morning.

For the Cure of Fevers attended with Inflammation.

The most striking symptoms of this disorder are the following: The horse appears as stupid as if he was afflicted with the staggers, his sight becomes weakened, and tears will frequently drop from his eyes. If the disorder continues to increase, he is frequently seized with a frenzy, and will leap
H about,

about, as if he wanted to make his escape from some sort of confinement. Bleeding is the first thing that can be done in order to promote his recovery, and it must be repeated in proportion to the strength of the beast; his head should be rubbed with sweet oil mixed with bay-berries, and if a piece of sheep's skin with the wool on is wrapped round the head, it will be of considerable service; he must be well secured, lest he injure the person who has the care of him, for sometimes the creature will be seized with such fits of madness that it will not be easy to keep him under proper restriction.

N. B. Mares are seldom subject to this distemper, but when they are, the above-mentioned remedies must be applied.

For the Cure of an Apoplexy in Horses.

This distemper is sometimes so sudden that no symptoms can be discovered, but on other occasions a material difference takes place, and that is what we have in view: watery eyes, and staggering in his walk, are the first symptoms that make their appearance, and from these it may be suspected that the beast is affected.

If he falls down suddenly, then he must be blooded as soon as possible, and he must be kept bleeding till there begins to be some signs of his recovery, which in most beasts will soon take place. If he recovers from the fit, then a glyster must be given him, composed of four ounces of fenna, with the same quantity of Glauber's salts.

N. B. In most cases this will promote the desired end.

Of severe Inflammations in the Eyes.

Inflammations in the eyes proceed frequently both from external and internal causes; but these are so numerous that they cannot always be ascertained, and therefore Providence alone must make the discovery with respect to the symptoms. If the inflammation happens to arise from an internal cause, such as a fever, then let the eye be rubbed with honey mixed with the juice of an apple, and in most cases this will answer the desired end.

If the beast has received a blow on the eye, and the skin is not broken, then apply the following poultice. Take one quarter of a pint of vinegar mixed with the same quantity of water, add to them one handful of wheat flour, and having spread the whole composition on a linen cloth, let it be tied round the eye of the beast.

A Remedy where the Skin has been broken by a Blow.

Take two ounces of honey, and mix with it one quarter of a pint of white wine; let these materials be applied to the wound, and there will be little doubt of the beast's recovery.

Of Diseases in the Mouth and Throat.

The mouths and throats of horses are so subject to these disorders, and they so frequently take place, that it is impossible to ascertain all the symptoms, although the following will for the most part discover the distemper: The beast will froth at the mouth, and frequently appear to be in a state

of madness; he will have a cough, and at the same time a strong inclination to drink without being able to swallow any thing; a total loss of appetite will follow, and the beast will lie down either in the stall or field. In such cases the following remedy will prove the most effectual:

Wrap round the neck a piece of thick flannel moistened in sweet oil, mixed with one drachm of the spirits of hartshorn, and let it be repeated every six hours; at the same time it will be necessary to give the horse the following medicine:

Mix with one quarter of a pint of vinegar one spoonful of mustard, to which must be added two pints of barley water, and two handfuls of flour, which, when properly mixed, must be made up into balls of the size of a common nut, and given to the beast.

For the Cure of Broken-winded Horses.

The most common symptoms of this disorder are a cough, and there is generally a considerable decay of the flesh, which makes the beast appear little better than a skeleton, while at the same time the horse loses his common appetite and contracts an aversion to eating.

It is certain that this disease is extremely difficult to cure, and if the horse is full of flesh he should be blooded freely in the neck or shoulder.

You must then take two ounces of the filings of lead, mixed with the same quantity of flour of brimstone, and keep them over the fire in an earthen vessel till they are properly dissolved; when it ceases to smoke let it be taken off the fire, and give two drachms of it to the beast in the morning fasting.

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N. B. This must be continued till there is some appearance of the beast's recovery.

Of Worms in Horses.

Horses are very subject to be afflicted with worms, and therefore it is necessary that the farmer should at all times have a remedy ready prepared, in order to give ease to the beast, and alleviate the severity of his sufferings.

In such cases the following is the most rational cure, and it has seldom failed of being attended with the desired success.

Take of new milk one quart, half a pound of honey, and when these have been properly boiled together till they are dissolved, let one quarter of the medicine be given to the beast in the morning fasting.

N. B. It will be necessary to repeat this two or three mornings together, and the farmer must take care that the beast does not eat any meat till six hours after he has received the above medicine.

For the Cure of a violent Purging or Looseness in Horses.

If the purging is violent, then the horse must be immediately bled, and gentle cooling purgings should be given him for two or three days together, and afterwards the following remedy:

Take two ounces of bees-wax, and beat it in a mortar, with half a pound of hogs-lard, then add to it half an ounce of tar, and one ounce of pepper. Let these ingredients be properly mixed together, and then made up into balls, which must be given to the horse in his drink in the morning.

Of the confirmed Jaundice in Horses.

There are so many species of this distemper, that it is in a manner impossible to point all of them out. The common sort have already been taken notice of, but that which is here alluded to is of a particular nature, and therefore ought to be treated in a particular manner.

The first symptoms are something of a feverish complaint, and therefore it will be necessary to bleed the beast as soon as possible; when thirty ounces of blood have been taken from him, give him the following medicine:

Take one ounce of fenna, and infuse it in two quarts of water, mixed with two ounces of Glauber's salts: Let this be given to the beast in the morning, and keep his body open by purgings, composed of hard soap and a little nitre.

Of Inflammations in the Kidneys and Bladders of Horses.

The most common symptoms of this disorder, which often proves fatal to horses, are a giddiness in the head, a seeming weakness in the loins, and a great disinclination to walking; and his water will appear thick, and sometimes bloody.

The first thing to be done is to bleed the horse, and then give him a drink composed of the following materials:

Take two ounces of linseed, and one handful of marshmallow roots; boil these in three quarts of water, put to it four ounces of sweet oil, two drachms of nitre, and the yolk of an egg; when these have stood about an hour to cool, let them be
boiled

boiled a second time, and one handful of sage added to them : when they have boiled about a quarter of an hour, let two gallons of fresh water be added to the liquor, and when strained off let it be divided into four equal parts, and given at four different times in the day.

N. B. This repeated three times every other day will in most cases cure the beast.

Of a Laxation or Contraction in the Sinews of Horses.

This is a distemper to which horses are frequently subject, and it has a strong resemblance to the cramp in men, being extremely painful, and will often make the beast fall down.

For the cure of this disorder in horses, take two gallons of milk, and boil in it four ounces of allum ; this will make a whey which must be given to the beast to drink ; and the curd, mixed with the whites of four eggs, must be laid upon a cloth, and tied round the parts affected.

N. B. Some have recommended two or three grains of vitriol being mixed with the plaister, but in most cases that will prove extremely dangerous.

For the Cure of Inflammations in the Joints.

When the joints are inflamed, which will be known by the horse having the strongest aversion to walking, then make up for him the following medicine :

Take of mallows and elder leaves one handful each, add to them one ounce of bay-berries, and the same quantity of white lily roots, let them be boiled in two gallons of water ; when the liquor has been strained off, let the parts affected be

anointed with it twice every day till the beast is recovered.

Of violent Pains in the internal Parts of the Bones of Horses.

This disorder has a near affinity to the rheumatism, and perhaps it is no more than a species of it. The first symptoms of it is the appearance of lameness in the joints of the horse, and sometimes there will be a swelling of the sinews; the hair will stand up stiff, and he will be careless of his food.

The beast should be blooded, and when a sufficient quantity has been taken from him, let it be mixed with vinegar, and the parts affected anointed and rubbed with it. Then take of betony, rue, fennel, farsifrage, mother of thyme and wormwood, of each two ounces; and having made them into a powder, let one spoonful of it be given in warm water to the beast in the morning.

N. B. Water must be used when the beast is feverish; but if not, it may be given him in wine.

Of a still more severe Degree of this Disorder.

The severest stage of this disorder has some resemblance to the gout in men, and it is frequently called by that name. The first symptoms are the following:

The horse can neither stand nor walk; and if he is forced to get up, he will immediately throw himself down, as if he was in great agonies; his food will not digest, and his hair will begin to fall off; his body will be hot, his veins swelled, and his yard will hang down loose.

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In such cases he must be frequently blooded in a gentle manner, and exercised by riding in a dry field till he sweats. The drink given him should be half a gallon of water at a time, in which have been boiled two handfuls of wheat flour, mixed with one drachm of nitre. Fresh pasture will serve to keep his body open in the same manner as gentle purges; at the same time it will be necessary to give him three mornings successively half a pint of white wine, in which have been infused two drachms of the powder of frankincense.

A P P E N D I X.

C H A P. I.

Of Horses.

*Containing the best Methods to be used in breeding
Horses, Cows, Swine, Fowls, &c.*

THE first thing to be done by the farmer, who intends to have a fine breed of colts, is to procure as good a mare or mares as he can purchase, and take them to a good stallion, who has been fed some time upon wholesome grass : He should make particular inquiry whether the stallion or mare have been subject to any distempers; for whatever diseases they may happen to have about them, it is probable the same will be transferred to the colt. It is likewise necessary that the mares should have large bellies, and that they should be remarkable for their liveliness. The mares designed for breeding should be such as are tame and easily handled, and the keeper should make himself particularly acquainted with them.

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The stallions should be kept within an inclosure, where the mares are to be kept along with them; but if the farmer has a stallion of his own, he will do well to keep him at home with his mares, because it too frequently happens, that those who keep stallions let them out to so many farmers, or other persons who breed horses, that they are much weakened, and the consequence is, that the colts are weak and of a sickly constitution; so that they are seldom useful either for labour, or for any other purpose whatever.

It is proper, that the mare be kept in the stable at least six days, and during that time she must be fed on fresh oats, after which she may be put into the same place with the stallion. It is likewise necessary, that on the first of the six days that she is kept up, she be blooded on both sides of the neck, taking one pint of blood from each vein.

When the mare has been covered, it will be necessary that she be kept for three weeks on the same food that she eat immediately before, namely, oats if she was kept in the stable, and grass if in an inclosure. During the winter she must be kept in the stable, and fed with mashes, or any other sort of moist foods, till the grass returns in the spring, when they must be again turned out into the fields to remain there till they foal: But if it should happen that they foal in the stable, then they must be fed two or three days with as good hay and oats as can be procured.

From four to twelve years old is the best time for mares to breed; and the most proper time to wean the colts is during the months of February and March. The most proper time to tame colts is when they are about two years old, and about the middle of the next year they may be taught and saddled;

but great care must be used to treat them with tenderness, and not work them too much, otherwise they will never be good for any thing. If they prove unruly, they must be kept for some time without sleep, and that will tame them more than any thing whatever.

C H A P. II.

Of Oxen, Cows, and Calves.

IN choosng of cows for breeding, the farmer must purchase such as have broad foreheads, long and thin necks, a large deep belly, round legs, short joints, large deep udders, clean horns, and black eyes; she must not be put to the bull till she is three years old, and the months of June and July are the best times for that purpose. When the cow approaches near the time of her calving, let her be put into an inclosure where there is good grass; but if it is in the winter season, then she must be kept at home and fed with fresh hay.

Calves should not be suffered to suck above three months, and as soon as the weather will permit, they must be turned out to grass. The grass, however, must not be too rank, but short and stiff, that they may have some difficulty in procuring it, which will inure them to labour, and serve to invigorate their bodies. When the calves are only three weeks old, it will be proper to separate such as are to be kept for bulls, and then the rest must be gelt for oxen, and the largest calves should be made choice of for that purpose.

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When the gelt calves have been weaned, they must be kept at grass, except during the severity of the winter, till they are two years old, and if they are weakly, till they are three; after which the farmer must begin to tame him, and bring him under proper subjection; and the only method to effect this must be by industry, mildness, and patience, otherwise the creature will for ever remain untractable, nor will it be possible to tame him afterwards.

Stroke him gently, in order to make him tame, and give him in the mornings fasting either ground beans, or boiled barley, and each of these must be mixed with a little salt; when you have done so about two or three weeks, and he begins to become tractable, his horns should have a string tied about them, and a yoke should be put upon his neck before he is taken out of the stable in the morning. When he is first put into the plough, he must be yoked with an ox, who has been sometimes accustomed to the yoke, and they must be both put into the same manger during the night. The young bullock, however, must not be worked too hard till he be once accustomed to the yoke, and he must be well fed, in order to enable him to perform the labour for which he was designed.

A bullock may be employed six years in drawing the plough, and if he has been fed well during that time, then it will be proper to sell him, because at that age he will be fit for the market; and it may be reasonably supposed that the farmer will have others brought up to supply his place. During the severity of winter, the farmer must keep his oxen up in the stable or cow-house, and feed them with fresh hay, beans, or barley, and they must be regularly watered twice every day. It will be necessary to rub them down from time to time as often

as may seem proper, and fresh litter should be put under them. If these rules are attended to by the farmer, he will find his advantage from them, and reap such benefit as can never be enjoyed by those who spend their time in idleness.

C H A P. III.

Of the best Method of rearing Sheep.

SHEEP are such useful creatures, that much depends on a proper choice of a good breed, and the farmer ought to attend to this in the most particular manner. The wool of the ram should be soft and well curled, the skin under it white, the body long, the forehead large, and the eyes should appear brisk and cheerful. The bodies of the ewes should be round and plump, their feet well shaped, their legs short, and care should be taken that none of the wool has dropped off, for that is a sign of some inward disorder.

The farmer must take care that the gums of the sheep are red, and that the teeth are fast, otherwise they will never be good for much; and it is most proper to purchase them when they may be kept breeding five years, after which they may be sold to the butchers, for it is presumed that in that time the farmer will have a sufficient stock of young ones. Every ewe goes twenty weeks with lamb, and therefore the farmer must endeavour to form a proper notion of what time in the spring the grass will be ready for them. All moist and wet lands are bad for sheep, except near the seas, where the moisture is impregnated with salt particles, which being of a drying nature, is always of great service to those cattle; the lambs should be weaned in the latter end
of

of April, when the grafs is tender, which will contribute much towards invigorating their bodies, and prevent them from many diseases to which they are too commonly subject.

Another thing necessary to be attended to by the farmer is the proper time when the ewes with the lambs should be turned out to grafs, and if the weather will permit, this should be done in the month of March; for although it will frequently happen, that many of the ewes will not have lambed at that time, yet the weather being mild, it will not in the least injure them. When the ewes are near the time of casting their young, they ought to be carefully separated from the flock, and put into an inclosure by themselves; and as soon as the lamb comes out, the whole milk in the udder of the ewe must be also drawn out, and the udder must be filled with fresh milk before the lamb is permitted to suck. For a few days, if the weather is cold, the lambs must be put into an inclosure along with the ewes; but as soon as moderate weather returns they may be turned out to graze in fresh pasture, and they will not be in any sort of danger.

When the ewes part with their lambs during the winter season, they must be kept close up till the weather will permit them to be turned out, only that they must be taken out mornings and evenings to suck the ewes. This practice must be continued till the latter end of April, and during that time a few handfuls of grafs should be every day laid before them, in order to habituate them to eat grafs when they are turned out into the pasture; when they are about six weeks old they must be weaned, but it is not proper to cut them till they are at least five or six months old. With respect to the methods used in performing this operation, it has been already taken notice of in the former part of this work, to which
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the reader is referred. During two or three days after the lambs have been castrated, water in which bran and salt has been boiled must be given them, for this will prevent them from losing their appetites. The next thing to be attended to, is the proper time for shearing of sheep, which is acknowledged to be as soon as possible after Midsummer day. When they have been properly washed, let them be kept two or three days on clean dry ground, where the grass is short and smooth, and that the wool may be the more useful, it will be proper to cut away the dung from the wool on the tails before they are shorn.

The last thing to be mentioned with respect to sheep is, that during the remainder of the summer after they have been shorn, it will be necessary and extremely useful to turn them out upon unimproved grounds, because their urine and dung will contribute much towards fattening it.

C H A P. IV.

Of Swine, &c.

HOGS or swine are of so much use and importance to farmers, that they can never be too careful in the choice of them, especially such as are designed for breeding. The best are those which have long bodies, deep bellies, thick necks, flat noses, short legs, and a thick chine, well set with strong bristles, but care must be taken that too many of them are not kept together.

If it happens that the sow misses the usual time of taking the boar, then it will be proper to give her some parched oats in a pan in her wash, and from the time she has taken the boar till the delivery of her pigs is generally about seventeen weeks. A boar should be at least a year old before he is suffered to couple, and a sow should be at least the same age, and then she will have pigs seven years after.

It must be observed, that a sow generally becomes with pig at the first breeming, but notwithstanding that, it will be necessary to keep the boar in company with her some time longer, at least two or three days; and she must likewise be carefully kept from the insults of dogs, or from being driven too much from one place to another, otherwise she will be in danger of miscarrying and losing her pigs.

When young sows are near the time of farrowing, they must be carefully watched, lest they eat their
pigs,

pigs, which has often happened; and to prevent this let her be well fed one week at least before she farrows. The backs of the pigs should be washed with a sponge, dipped in the juice of aloes mixed with warm water, and this will prevent her from devouring them.

Sucking pigs should be killed when they are about three or four weeks old, for at that time they will eat much sweeter than if they were older. Some farmers do not kill them till they are two months old, but in such cases they are never pleasing to the taste, being neither properly old or young.

While the swine are young they ought neither to have too much food nor too little, but be kept in a middling way; and to give them such swill as you have at hand every morning and evening, because that will bring them home with the greater cheerfulness. During the rest of the day they should be turned out to pick up what food they can procure, only that they must not be suffered to come near where there is standing corn, lest they should destroy it.

The most proper fields to put them into are such as have plenty of wild fruits growing in them, such as acorns, crabs, haws, sloes, hips, &c. for where they have such things to feed on, their flesh will prove much sweeter and more delicious than if they had been fed in the sty. If there is a necessity for their being fed in styes, the farmer must give them as much warm water from time to time as they will drink, and keep them clean, which will be of great service in fattening them, and making their flesh extremely agreeable. In such cases, where the farmer lives remote from woods, or such grounds as have been already described he must feed his hogs on pease, barley-meal, or rye, which must be mixed with water, whey, or skimmed milk, according to the season of
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the year. When they have been kept about one month on this food, they will begin to become fat, and then they must be fed two weeks on pease, after which they may be killed.

The yards in which the styes are should be kept clean, and if the farmer can procure stones to pave them it will be much better; and great care should be taken that they be kept out of the ——— or grunting of other hogs, otherwise, instead of fattening, they will daily decline, and become more lean than before.

The most common distempers peculiar to hogs are the following, and the farmer will here find the most proper remedies pointed out in the clearest manner, and which may be procured at a small expence :

For the Murrain in Hogs.

Take one ounce of bole armoniac, half an ounce of Venice treacle, half a drachm of salt-petre, two ounces of grey liverwort, and dissolve the whole in a pint of fresh ale. When the whole materials have been properly mixed, let it be given to the hog in the morning along with his victuals.

Of the Measles in Hogs.

Mix with his victuals, which he is to take in the stye, half a table spoonful of spirits of hartshorn, and two ounce of bole armoniac. Let him be kept fasting from five o'clock in the afternoon till next morning, and then he will eat it up greedily.

N. B. This dose must be repeated four or five mornings, and then he will be perfectly cured.

Of

Of the Pox in Hogs.

This distemper in hogs is no other than the measles, in a more severe degree than what has already been mentioned, and the following remedy will be found to answer all the purposes requisite :

Give the hog for three evenings successively three quarters of an ounce of mithridate in a warm mess, and he will eat it greedily ; then take three quarters of a pound of tar, mixed with one pound of hogs lard ; put them into a panykin, and when they have been properly melted over the fire, add to them half a pound of roll of brimstone. Then let the hog be washed with strong soap suds, and when he is dry rub this ointment over him.

N. B. If this is repeated twice, the creature will be well.

For the Cure of Swellings in the Melt.

The symptoms of this distemper are, giddiness in the head, a loathing of food, and a great appearance of uneasiness all over the body. The following is the most proper remedy :

Take one pint of the juice of woody nightshade, mix with it half a pint of the juice of wormwood, and a quarter of a pint of the juice of penny-royal. Let half a pint of this be given the hog in the morning till he is well, which will not be above three or four days.

For the Cure of the Lethargy in Swine.

When the hogs are afflicted with this disorder, they will doze all day, and contract an aversion to their food.

Take

Take one table spoonful of the juice of asarabacca leaves, and mix with it a pint of the juice of wall pepper, or what is commonly called yellow stone crops. Let this be mixed with the hog's victuals warm in the morning, and it will make him vomit, by which his stomach will be cleansed.

N. B. This dose may be given him five or six mornings successively, and then the creature will be well.

C H A P. V.

Of Rabbits.

RABBITS are in general so useful to farmers, that a considerable sum may annually proceed by breeding them in a proper manner. They are prolific creatures, and generally begin to breed when they are about nine months old, and sometimes they have five or six litters in a year. In warrens little care can be taken of them, because they conceal themselves under ground; but where they are brought up tame, the following rules must be attended to:

Tame rabbits must be kept in hutches, and the bucks and does must be kept as much from each other as possible. The most proper food to be given to tame rabbits is, cabbage-leaves, carrots, parsnips, coleworts, and the rinds of apples or vetches in the season, when they are green. In general most sorts of vegetables will agree with them, especially such as are of a cooling nature, but if they are too much dried, then the animal will pine and die. In winter, hay, oats, and chaff may be given them three times a day; but if during the winter they are fed with greens, then they must not have any drink, otherwise it will throw them into a dropsy, and be the cause of their death; and at all times when grass is cut down for them, the farmer must take care that there be no hemlock in it.

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The principal disorder to which rabbits are subject is the rot, and that is generally occasioned by giving them greens when they are too wet, or when the dew has lain upon them. It is therefore necessary that the greens should be dried a little before they are given them; and it is proper they should be mixed with a small quantity of fresh hay.

This sort of food should be given as soon as the distemper begins to appear; and if that is attended to, many fatal consequences may be prevented. There is another disorder peculiar to rabbits, and although it is not common, yet when it happens it is attended with fatal consequences. This is a sort of madness, and is commonly known by their running about in a disorderly manner, and tumbling about with their heels upwards, and is generally supposed to arise from a rankness in their food. It is therefore necessary to keep them low in their diet, by feeding them with fence-thistle, which is of a prickly nature. With respect to the taking of wild rabbits, the most common method is to smoke them out of their burrows; but although this will in general answer the end, yet it would be much more proper to put a rick of hay opposite to the burrows, which will bring them out, and then employ several little cur dogs to watch them.

C H A P. VI.

Of Fowls.

FOWLS or poultry are a necessary article in a farmer's stock, and the taking care of them in a proper manner, is often attended with the most beneficial consequences. Hens should not be above two years old when they are first set to breed, and they will continue breeding for three years longer. The hen sets three weeks, but great care must be taken that they do not wander from their nests: Buck wheat or hemp-seed are the most proper sorts of food to be given them, and fresh water should be continually kept before them. Young hens are the best for laying eggs, but old ones are much more proper for hatching, because they are steady, and will seldom leave the nest. Some hens will eat their eggs; and in order to prevent this, it will be proper, before they are set, to break about half a dozen of eggs, and having taken out the white, put a little moist plaister into them, which when she tastes she will ever after refrain from doing so. Let the eggs proposed for hatching be then put under her, and keep her confined as close as possible: When the chickens are weak let them be wrapped up in wool, and within two days after they are hatched give them some fine oatmeal well dried and steeped in milk. They must

must be kept in the hen-house two weeks, and when you want to fatten them give them barley-meal, and mix a little brick-dust with their drink, for this will preserve them from looseness, to which chickens are frequently subject.

The most common diseases to which hens are subject are the following:

They are frequently troubled with lice at the time they are breeding, and this is occasioned by their not having a proper opportunity of exerting themselves by exercise. In such cases it will be proper to rub them with warm wine, in which some vervain has been infused. When they are seized with a looseness, the most proper remedy to be given them is a drink made of the decoction of apples, which will in all respects restore them to a proper state of health. Last of all it will sometimes happen that the hen will lay too many eggs, which will exhaust her strength so much, that she will be reduced to a languishing state, and in such cases it will be proper to give her a little burnt raisins in the morning, mixed with the contents of an egg boiled hard.

Ducks are another species of poultry, and when every thing is considered, it is certain, that but little expence attends the rearing them. In the hatching of them, the same means may be used as with hens, but great care should be taken that the young ones do not go too soon into the water, lest they should be thereby must weakened. They must as soon as they have hatched be kept in a warm pen, and fresh corn and water should be given them, by which they will become fat in a very short time. When that has been done, the young ones may be turned out, and at a proper season the old ones may be sold in the common markets.

It is much the same with respect to geese, for in many things there is little difference between them and ducks. When the goslings are first hatched, great care must be taken of them, and they must be kept within an inclosure at least ten or twelve days, and during that time they must be fed with barley meal, curds, and bran, or any of these that can be procured.

It is certain many advantages will arise to the farmer from breeding geese, because they are not only prolific, but likewise, according to the season of the year, the young ones will sell in any market whatever, and in all markets in general ready money is consequently paid. White or grey geese are reckoned the most profitable, but that seems rather to be matter of idle curiosity; for certainly the colour of a beast, a bird, or even a fish, cannot have much influence upon the use for which it was intended. The geese who lay best are known by carrying straws in their mouths, and it is remarkable that such will set longest on their young, and be more tender of them than others generally are. Let them be set upon their eggs as early as possible in the spring, for that is of all seasons the most proper for young ones to hatch; and the young ones hatched in that season are in general the strongest, and consequently the most proper for the market. To this it may be added, that one gander is sufficient for five geese, and so on in proportion to any number whatever.

The best method of fattening geese is to give them carrots, cut into small slices, or rice, and to keep always before them some fresh hay. With respect to turkeys, another species of poultry, it will be necessary to observe, that it is only in particular parts of the kingdom that they are hatched, and they are
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in general of a very tender constitution. It is therefore necessary when they have hatched to keep the young ones as warm as possible, because the least cold will injure them.

It is acknowledged by all those who have reared turkeys, that as they are of a wild, rambling nature, so it is most proper that they should be bred in open countries, and not near hedges or inclosures, where vermin generally proves pernicious to them. It is remarkable of these creatures, that they are for the most part very careless and negligent of their young, and so different are they from hens, and several other sorts of poultry, that if one of the young ones follow them they pay no regard to any of the rest. It is not proper to have sheds for them, as some farmers commonly have adjoining to their houses, for they do not love confinement, and therefore it is much better to let them build their nests where they think proper. Great care must be used to keep the chickens warm after they are hatched, otherwise the farmer will be in great danger of losing them, and consequently all the profits he expected from them.

It will be proper frequently to give them new cheese, but in small pieces, or warm curd, and their drink should be new milk, or milk and water warm. There is a necessity of feeding them often, because the hen will take little care of them, but then it must be observed that they will soon be able to procure food for themselves.

In order to fatten turkeys, the best thing to be given them is boiled barley or oats, and this will generally promote the desired end within the compass of a month.

The last sort of poultry we would take notice of are tame pigeons, and it is certain, that in some cases they may become extremely beneficial to the farmer.

Pigeons are of a prolific nature, and it is necessary that the farmer should take care to keep the places where they hatch clean; clean water should be scattered about upon it from time to time, and tares or white pease should be given them to eat; besides tares and pease, it will be of much service to give them barley or buck-wheat, both of which are extremely heartening, especially in the winter, when they cannot go out to procure any sort of food.

Large tame pigeons are most proper to be kept by farmers who live near great populous towns; for although it requires a considerable expence to rear them, yet as they hatch early in the spring, the profits arising from the sale of the young ones will amply repay him for all his trouble. But above all things it is necessary that the farmer should take care to have a proper number of males and females ranked together, for if there are too many cocks the breed will never be good, for the cocks become quarrelsome with each other, and the peace of the dove-cote being disturbed, the whole will be reduced to a state of confusion. With respect to the dove-cotes, the most proper method of building them is, that of clay mixed with straw, and they ought never to be less than three feet deep in thickness. Holes should be cut in them while the plaister is wet, so as to let the pigeons out, and the dove-cote should be white-washed at least once every year. The whiteness of the dove-cote induces the pigeons to fly to it, for no creatures in the world are more addicted to cleanliness.

The only disease to which pigeons are subject is a scabbiness on the backs and breasts, and when there is any appearance of this give them the following medicine:

Take

Take four ounces of bay-salt, one pound of fen-
nel-seed, and two ounces of cummin-seed; mix
these with a handful of fine flour, and the same
quantity of worked clay; and when they have been
worked together let them be put into a pot and
baked; after which let them stand till they are cool,
and then set them before the pigeons.

C H A P. VII.

Of Bees.

BEES may be brought to a state of perfection by an industrious farmer, rather as an article of amusement than a work of labour, and this has been practised both in ancient and modern times. Bee-hives should be fixed in gardens where they will not be in danger of being disturbed, for neither hogs nor poultry must be suffered to come near them, because that will be attended with the most pernicious consequences. Small slips of wood should be laid across the hive from the one side to the other, and the hive should be bound over with straw, especially in winter, to prevent the bees from being injured by the cold. If weeds grow upon the hives let them be cut off, and when the swarming time begins to approach, rub the mouth of the hive over with sweet herbs, such as thyme, rosemary, &c. or any thing of that nature common in gardens.

Within a few days after they have swarmed they will keep together in a close body, when new hives must be prepared for them, and these being properly placed, the bees will go into them without any sort of compulsion. It will be proper at the same time to spread a white sheet on the ground before the hive, for this will collect them together, and within a few days afterwards they will begin to collect honey for the next year. Those who have the care of bees, should

should take great care that they be not stung; and therefore it will be necessary for them, when they approach the hives, to have themselves covered with a canvas garment, so that the bees cannot sting them; and if that, with the other rules already mentioned, are attended to, there will be no doubt but the farmer will reap all the advantage he can reasonably expect from bees.

It is trifling to say, that bees are not worth the care generally bestowed upon them, for the author of this work can assert from his own knowledge, that in a part of the country where he resided upwards of twelve years, bees were in proportion as valuable an article to farmers as either horses, cows, sheep, or any other sort of cattle.

There are some things however to be attended to which have not yet been mentioned; but are of the utmost importance to every person who would reap any benefit from the breeding of bees.

The stools upon which the hives are placed should be of wood, and not of stone, because in the winter stone is too cold; and although it is common in most parts of the north to place the benches on stone, yet that is a dangerous practice, and will occasion the death of many of them by cold. On the other hand, benches made of wood will create a rational warmth, and in some measure afford nourishment to the bees during the inclemency of the season. The fronts of the hives where the bees go out and come in should be placed towards the south, or a little to the west, in order to screen them from the eastern blasts, which in winter are always pernicious.

The stools should not be much broader than the hives or three parts of the circumference, but in the front they ought to extend four inches before the opening, to furnish a resting-place for the bees, both when they come out and when they return.

There are frequently two swarms of bees in the year, and the second generally takes place within ten or twelve days after the first. The reason why bees swarm is on account of their prolific nature, by which they increase so fast that there is no room for them in the hive. The most common signs of their intending to swarm, is their coming down to that part of the stool before the mouth of the hive in the morning, at which time they make a noise as if they were calling the others to follow them. In the mean time, those within answer such as are without, and then the whole of the young ones come forth in great multitudes.

When the farmer sees any necessity of nourishing an old stock of bees, it should be done as near Michaelmas as possible. This must be done about seven or eight in the evening, when the weather is cool, and the following is the most proper manner in which it should be conducted.

About two or three evenings before you expect the bees to swarm, take a board just about the breadth of the stool upon which the hive is placed: Let this board be raised a little, and then crush the bees forward, in order to induce them to fix themselves on it; and when you have placed the new hive in a proper manner, hold the board before it, and the bees will go in.

When they have entered the hive, let the opening be stopped up for two or three days, and then open it, that they have liberty to go out, and in a short time they will make proper provision for themselves; no food should be given to bees, for unless they can procure it for themselves they will not be worth the bringing up; and it is remarkable that those creatures drive all idle drones away from them. To this general rule there is however one exception, namely, that when the spring season is cold, the bees will not
be

be able to procure proper nourishment, and therefore it will be necessary and prudent to put small canes into their hives covered over with honey, and it will not be amiss to mix the honey with a little sweet wort. There are several other things which may be given them, such as roasted apples, raisins steeped in water, and sometimes flour, all of which will less or more answer the same end; but still honey is the best, and will be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the farmer.

C H A P. VIII.

Directions for Breeding Pointers.

THEIR great utility and excellence in shooting partridges, moor, or heath-game, which make them worthy our regard, are well known. There is so great a variety of pointers, of different make and size, and some good of each kind, that it is no wonder men should differ in their opinions concerning them. The pointers best approved are not small, nor very large; but such as are well made, light and strong, and will naturally stand. A small pointer, though ever so good in his kind, can be but of little service in hunting, particularly through a strong piece of turnips, broom or heath; and the feet of a large heavy dog will soon be tired by his own weight. It is proper for a young sportsman to procure a dog that is well broken, and to enquire the method and words he has been used to by his former master in breaking and hunting with him, otherwise the dog will have a new lesson to learn. But if a young sportsman is desirous of breaking his own dogs, the following is the method advised.

Having

Having made choice of a whelp of a known good breed, begin when about three or four months old to teach him to couch at a piece of bread, causing him to lie, whilst you walk round him at some distance, and come nearer to him by degrees: when he has lain as long as you think proper, reward him with the piece of bread, and speak kindly to him. Teach him to fetch and carry, to bring a glove or a bird of any sort after you; always observing to cheer him with kind expressions when he does well, and check or speak roughly to him when he does not obey. Use him to obey by whistle and signs with your hand as much as possible; for it is a bad way to make more hallooing in the field than is necessary. When you chastise him, it should be with a whip, so as to make him remember it, using a rough voice at the same time; but the chastisement should not be too severe, and the words you use to him as few as possible. When he is about five months old, use him frequently to be tied up, let him have off his chain for half an hour, or an hour morning and evening. It is best to give him his lessons in a morning before you feed him, with your own hand, that it may seem as a reward, the more to endear you to him; but do not overfeed him. Take him out whenever you walk, sometimes leading him in a string; suffer him to go a little before you, and sometimes behind; but when loose, never suffer him to go far from you, unless you hunt with him; and oblige him to come to you at the word Back, or Here; train him thus by continual lessons, till his attention is always on you to know what he is to do. It will not be amiss frequently to fire off a little powder, and to make him lie down whilst you load again, which will not only teach him to stand fire, but will also make him acquainted with his

his business in the field; from the neglect of which he would frequently spring birds whilst you are loading. At six, seven, or eight months old (for all dogs will not begin to hunt alike early) take him into the field the latter end of August: and if you have an old staunch pointer, take him with you at first to teach the other to hunt off. When your old dog makes a point, if the young one be not near, bring him up by degrees till he spring the birds, and let him enjoy the scent; which will encourage him to hunt. When you find he knows birds, and will hunt, it is best to take him out alone: observe which way the wind lies, and if you can conveniently, enter on that side of the piece you intend to hunt in, which is opposite the wind, and do not suffer your dog to go in before you, cast him off to the right or left, cross before the wind, walking slowly the same way till he be got to the side of the piece, then whistle or give the word Back, at the same time walking the contrary way, pointing with your hand the way you would have him go; bring him back till he comes to the other hedge or side of the field, advancing forward ten or twelve yards, every time he crosses you; repeat this till you have regularly hunted through the whole field; by which means you will certainly find birds, if there be any. When he points, walk up to him, and go forward slowly towards the birds: when you think you are within a few yards of them, if they lie, and your dog be steady, walk in a circle round them, coming nearer by degrees till you spring the birds. If your dog runs after them (as most young dogs will do) check him with rough words; but if he continues doing so you must chastise him smartly with your whip till you break him of that fault. It is very common with young dogs that will stand at first, afterwards to
break

break in and spring the birds; which you must never indulge him in. Put a few small stones in your pocket, and when he stands, endeavour to head him, that is, to get before him, holding up your hand with a stone ready to throw at him, to deter him from springing the birds, whilst you can walk round him; or if it be convenient, take a person with you on horseback, and when your dog commits a fault, or does not obey your call or whistle, let him ride after and whip him: and at the same time, if you whistle or call, he will naturally come to you for protection. Thus he will learn to come to you, as he always should do, when he has committed a fault; for if he was punished severely by yourself, you would find he would not come near you when he knew he had done wrong: which would render it difficult to break him; but if this method be observed, by harsh words and moderate correction he will soon get the better of the foible, and become staunch. When he commits a fault, command your temper in correcting him, and let it be without passion, and let no fault provoke you to kick or strike so as to hurt him.

The breed of pointers which has been mixed with English spaniels, such as are for setting-dogs, (in order to have such as will run fast and hunt briskly) are, according to the degrees of spaniel in them, difficult to be made staunch, and many of them never will stand well in company. The method already given is the most likely to succeed with these, but I would by no means advise a young sportsman to meddle with such. If you find your dog refractory, and cannot easily make him stand, yet find some qualities that induce you to take a good deal of trouble with him (such as a very extraordinary sagacity in scent, and that of a strong bold hunter) when he knows birds well, you may hunt him with a leather strap

strap three or four yards long, fastened to his collar, which, by his treading on it frequently, will shorten his speed, and render him the easier to be stopped. Some will hunt him with a collar lined with another, through which several clout-headed nails are put, the points inwards, and a line fastened thereto: which will not only check his running too fast, but when he stops, if the line be long enough for you to get so near as to set your foot on or take hold of it, if he bolts forward he will be pricked so as to make him remember it, and will endeavour to avoid the repetition of that punishment. You must be very strict with him, and not hunt him in company with any other dog, till he be quite staunch: it often costs a great deal of trouble to make him so; but such dogs, when broken, do often turn out the best.

Some are of opinion that the way to make pointers stand well in company is, when they are young, to take them out constantly with your old staunch dogs, and they will learn by degrees to stand both with or without company. But unless he is of a breed known to stand naturally, you will find more difficulty in breaking a vicious dog in company than by himself.

It is also common not to begin to enter pointers till near a year old; because using them very young shortens their speed. Suppose there is truth in this maxim, and your dog should not hunt altogether so fast, a sufficient amends will be made for his want of swiftness, by hunting more carefully, nor will he run upon birds or pass them unnoticed, as dogs which run very fast are apt to do.

C H A P. IX.

Directions for the Management of a Horse on a Journey.

SEE that his shoes be not too freight, or press his feet, but be exactly shaped: and let him be shod some days before you begin a journey, that they may be settled to his feet.

Observe that he is furnished with a bitt proper for him, and by no means too heavy, which may incline him to carry low, or to rest upon the hand when he grows weary, which horsemen call, making use of his fifth leg.

The mouth of the bitt should rest upon his bars about half a finger's breadth from his tusshes, so as not to make him frumple his lips; the curb should rest in the hollow of his beard, a little above the chin; and if it gall him, you must defend the place with a piece of buff, or other soft leather.

Take notice that the saddle do not rest upon his withers, reins, or back-bone, and that one part of it do not press upon his back more than another.

Some riders gall a horse's sides below the saddle with their stirrup-leathers, especially if he be lean; to hinder it, you should fix a leather strap between the

the points of the fore and hind bows of the saddle, and make the stirrup-leather pass over them.

Begin your journey with short marches, especially if your horse has not been exercised for a long time: suffer him to stale as often as you find him inclined, and not only so, but invite him to it; but do not excite your mares to stale, because their vigour will be thereby diminished.

It is adviseable to ride very softly, for a quarter or half an hour before you arrive at the inn, that the horse not being too warm, nor out of breath, when put into the stable, you may unbridle him; but if your business obliges you to put on sharply, you must then (the weather being warm) let him be walked in a man's hand, that he may cool by degrees; otherwise, if it be very cold, let him be covered with cloths, and walked up and down in some place free from wind; but in case you have not the conveniency of a sheltered walk, stable him forthwith, and let his whole body be rubbed and dried with straw.

Although some people will have their horse's legs rubbed down with straw as soon as they are brought into the stable, thinking to supple them by that means, yet it is one of the greatest errors that can be committed, and produces no other effects than to draw down into the legs those humours that are always stirred up by the fatigue of the journey: not that the rubbing of horses legs is to be disallowed, on the contrary, we highly approve of it, only would not have it done at their first arrival, but when they are perfectly cooled.

Being come to your inn, as soon as your horse is partly dried, and ceases to beat in the flanks, let him be unbridled, his bitt washed, cleansed, and wiped, and let him eat his hay at pleasure.

If

If your horse be very dry, and you have not given him water on the road, give him oats washed in good mild ale.

The dust and sand will sometimes so dry the tongues and mouths of horses, that they lose their appetites; in such case give them bran well moistened with water, to cool and refresh their mouths: or wash their mouths and tongues with a wet sponge, to oblige them to eat.

The foregoing directions are to be observed after moderate riding; but if you have rid excessive hard, unsaddle your horse, and scrape off the sweat with a sweating-knife, or scraper, holding it with both hands, and going always with the hair; then rub his head and ears with a large hair-cloth, wipe him also between the fore-legs and hind-legs; in the mean while, his body should be rubbed all over with straw, especially under his belly and beneath the saddle, till he is thoroughly dry.

That done, set on the saddle again, cover him, and if you have a warm place, let him be gently led up and down in it, for a quarter of an hour, but if not, let him dry where he stands.

Or you may unsaddle him immediately; scrape off the sweat; let the ostler take a little vinegar in his mouth and squirt it into the horse's; then rub his head, between the fore and hind legs, and his whole body, till he is pretty dry; let him not drink till he is thoroughly cool and has eaten a few oats; for many, by drinking too soon, have been spoiled. Set the saddle in the sun, or by a fire, in order to dry the pannels.

When horses are arrived in an inn, a man should, before they are unbridled, lift up their feet, to see whether they want any of their shoes, or if those they have do not rest upon their sides, afterwards he should pick and clear them of the earth and
gravel,

gravel, which may be got betwixt their shoes and soles.

If you water them abroad, upon their return from the river, cause their feet to be stopped with cow-dung, which will ease the pain therein; and if it be in the evening, let the dung continue in their feet all night, to keep them soft and in good condition; but if your horse have brittle feet, it will be requisite to anoint the fore-feet, at the on-setting of the hoofs, with butter, oil, or hog's-grease, before you water him in the morning; and in dry weather they should be also greased at noon.

Many horses, as soon as unbridled, instead of eating lay themselves down to rest, by reason of the great pain they have in their feet, so that a man is apt to think them sick; but if he looks to their eyes, he will see they are lively and good, and if he offers them meat as they are lying, they will eat it very willingly; yet if he handles their feet, he will find them extremely hot, which discovers their suffering in that part.

You must therefore see if their shoes do not rest upon their soles, which is somewhat difficult to be certainly known, without unshoeing them; but if you take off their shoes, then look to the inside of them, and you may perceive that those parts which rest upon the soles, are more smooth and shining than the others: in this case you are to pare their feet in those parts, and fix on their shoes again, anointing the hoofs, and stopping the soles, with scalding hot black pitch or tar.

After a long day's journey, at night feel your horse's back, if it be pinched, galled, or swelled: (if you do not immediately discover it, perhaps you may after supper): there is nothing better than to rub it with good brandy and the white of an egg.

If

If the galls are between the legs, use the same remedy; but if the ostler rubs him well between the legs he will seldom be galled in that part.

In order to preserve horses after travel, take these few useful instructions. When you are arrived from a journey, immediately draw the two heel nails of the fore-feet; and, if it be a large shoe, then four: two or three days after you may blood him in the neck, and feed him for ten or twelve days only with wet bran, without giving him any oats; but keep him well littered.

The reason why you are to draw the heel nails, is because the heels are apt to swell, and if they are not thus eased, the shoes would press and streighten them too much: it is also adviseable to stop them with cow-dung for a while, but do not take the shoes off, nor pare the feet, because the humours are drawn down by that means.

The following bath will be very serviceable for preserving your horse's legs. Take the dung of a cow or ox, and make it thin with vinegar, so as to be of the consistence of thick broth, and having added a handful of small salt, rub his fore-legs from the knees, and the hind-legs from the gambrels, chafing them well with and against the hair, that the remedy may sink in and stick to those parts, that they may be all covered over with it. Thus leave the horse till morning, not wetting his legs, but giving him his water that evening in a pail: next morning lead him to the river, or wash his legs in well-water, which is very good, and will keep them from swelling.

If the gall is between the legs, and the same is
 ready; but if the gall is not well between the
 legs, it will seldom be killed in that part.
 In order to prevent the horse after travel, take these
 two small infusions. When you are arrived
 from a journey, immediately wash the two feet
 in cold water; and if it be a large dose, then
 foot a little or three days after you may blood him
 in the neck, and let him have ten or twelve days
 only with water, without giving him any oats;
 but keep him well-limited.
 The reason why you are to draw the heel out
 is because the heels are apt to swell, and when they
 are thus swollen, the horse would find it difficult
 to move forward: it is also advisable to keep them
 with corns, for a while, but do not take the
 heels off, nor put the feet, because the barbs
 are drawn down, that means.
 The following bath will be very serviceable for
 preventing your horse's legs. Take the dung of a
 cow or ox, and rub it thin with vinegar, let it
 be of the consistence of thick cream, and having
 added a little salt, rub his legs with it from the knee
 down to the hoof, and again the hair,
 then the remedy will be all covered over with it.
 The horse should be kept in the morning, but washing his
 legs with water the water that remains in a
 pan: that morning wash him to the river, or wash
 his legs in well-water, which is very good, and
 will keep them from swelling.

